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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World, Awed, Admires League

Sees Moral Force Above Arms

Warring Japan Feels Blow

Geneva Plans Arms Embargo

Prussia Gets Fascist Police

Attorney-General Scans Banks

THE world reacts to what the nations have done in the League. In every part of the earth reached by wire or wireless are heard expressions reflecting awe as well as admiration for the day that sees the nations able to sit in judgment upon a war and outlaw the aggressor nation. Geneva trembles before the sheer mightiness of its act. The hour's clear vision may fade with developments, statesmen grow skeptical again as they grapple with fresh perversities of human passion, but nothing, Geneva knows, can alter the far-reaching fact. The League Assembly has invoked the power of moral suasion as outstripping even the brutal force of arms. Japan may sham indifference, scoff, explode destructive fury in Jehol. But the League believes Japan can neither accept nor endure moral isolation as the price of defiance—No nation, it would seem, might confidently hope to do that.

* * *

¶ The League Assembly charges the Committee of 19 to enforce its Sino-Japanese recommendations. The committee, drafting invitations to the United States and Soviet Russia as signers of the Kellogg-Briand pact to join in, considers its orderly steps. It would first organize an international embargo on arms shipments to Japan. American coöperation is regarded as indispensable. Recent statements of Cordell Hull, announced as Secretary of State, inspire more hope than recent acts of Congress. Geneva asks what it regards as reasonable from the United States—It asks that Secretary Stimson's stand on embargoes be sustained.

* * *

¶ Japan does not execute its repeated threat to resign from the League in event of action against it. Under the League Covenant withdrawal could not become legally effective for two years. The huge Japanese delegation at Geneva shows signs of diminishing. The delegates assert that, in defiance of the Assembly, the Jehol campaign of slaughter and conquest will proceed. The invaders sweep into Kailu. The rejection by China of Japan's demand that Jehol be evacuated brings the veiled threat from Tokyo that North China will be invaded—The war lords would smother all other sounds in the Far East with cannon.

* * *

¶ But Japan does not hide, under its outburst of nationalism, the impact of Geneva's blow. Outside the military there is a stunned realization that Japan is already morally isolated from the family of nations and that financial and diplomatic, if not economic, isolation are inevitable if there is no change in Tokyo's course. Geneva believes the impact of its condemnatory action may help Japan at last to grasp the world point—the moral point—of view. The League, as is breath-takingly apparent, envisages no retreat from a position it has solemnly but fearlessly undertaken—In one way or another Japan will be made to understand.

* * *

¶ Germany sees the way opened for the Fascist storm troops and the Nationalist Steel Helmets to be taken into the Prussian police. Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist Commissioner for Interior Affairs of Prussia, issues the order allowing appointment of the political soldiers as auxiliary police for special duty and guarding of political meetings. Appointment is limited to storm troops and Steel Helmets by a proviso that only "nationally minded citizens" may be used—Chancellor Hitler follows Mussolini's example in putting power in his followers' hands.

* * *

¶ Washington sees Secretary of State Stimson in conference with future Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the Far East situation. It is believed by observers that the League of Nations will not be disappointed in expecting a continuance of the Stimson foreign policy which has declared for treaty upholding and an arms shipping embargo. Senator Hull had declared, as the League acted at Geneva and the Japanese troops stormed Kailu, that there must be no laxity in observing the letter and spirit of treaties—There must be no breach of international good faith.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice follows up the Senate Banking Committee's investigations. Attorney-General W. D. Mitchell says he will scan the evidence in the remarkable disclosures by officers of the National City Bank, the National City Company and other institutions. Loans, bonuses and income tax matters will be examined to see whether the law has been violated. The U. S. Attorney at New York is directed to investigate the 1929 income tax return of Charles D. Mitchell—The banker established a loss of $2,700,000 by temporary sale of stock to a member of his family.

Road to Peace in Cuba Is Seen By Having Machado Step Down

Efforts for Conference Between Government and Opposition Leaders, Seeking Compromise, Believed Based on This Action

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 25—Efforts are being made for a series of conferences between the Government and opposition leaders.

From trustworthy sources it is learned that exiled oppositionists will be asked to agree among themselves upon a political program to be taken up with President Machado.

While many persons frankly declare that the situation cannot be settled through a compromise, there are certain conservative interests here who feel that some sort of a deal can be engineered between the Government and anti-government forces to turn Cuba away from the state of anarchy into which it is gradually drifting.

Opposition leaders in Miami, New York and Washington are, I am told, to be urged to forget political intrigue and bend all efforts toward a cooperative plan that shall lead eventually to a thorough study of Cuban finance and economics.

While it is impossible to comment accurately on a communication that has not been mailed, it is reasonably safe to say that President Machado will be asked to resign. Under the Cuban Constitution he could do this, and without upsetting the present Government, by appointing a native born Secretary of State, turning over the office of President to him, and going on an extended leave of absence. Cuba does not have a Vice-President, and since Señor Orestes Ferrera, the present Secretary of State, is of Italian parentage, the appointment of a new Secretary would be necessary.

Opposition leaders are determined to provide Cuba with a leader around whom all parties will rally. Cuba has been agitated politically since the beginning of President Machado's second term in May, 1929. A revolution, terrorism and hints of other revolutions have stirred the people until the economic problem has been shunted into the background.

As the present political struggle neared its impasse several attempts were made to persuade the United States to intervene. Into these requests was injected a bitter rancor against the American Ambassador, who was accused of supporting the Machado Administration. It is known that many opposition leaders in Havana have regretted such attacks, considering them an affront to the President of the United States, as the American Ambassador is his representative in Cuba.

Cuban exiles in America, it is reported, were told that propaganda directed against the Ambassador was hurting Cuba's cause in the eyes of conservative Americans. It was argued that the Cuban situation could not be benefited by slurs on the Ambassador's policy in Havana, for presumably that policy was directed by the American Department of State.

These exiles, it is said, were further informed that all propaganda about

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FEDERAL POWER URGED TO BRING ON JOB SHARING

Boston Business Man Asks War-Time Activity in Reëmployment

A Federal Government militantly aroused as in war-times, should compel nation-wide sharing of work in every branch of industry to get 12,000,000 men off the street, money back in circulation and an orderly recovery under way, in the opinion of Mr. Henry P. Kendall, of the Kendall Company, Boston.

He considers the situation so serious that he would have the Government turn with all haste from side issues, and, by proclamation, legislation or assumption of extraordinary emergency powers attack the pivotal problem of getting men inside factory doors.

While sympathizing with Mr. Kendall, other economists have expressed the viewpoint that capital should be subject to conscription the same as the wages of the employees who must share their incomes with others.

Mr. Kendall would assign to the Federal Government almost autocratic powers over the 12 major industrial groups of the nation to effect reabsorption of workers, proper wages and rational production, a recourse he deems justified by the seriousness of the situation.

Because of technological improvements and rigid economies in industrial operation since 1929, he said resumption of normal business would find 3,000,000 men added to the regular residue of "unemployables." For this reason alone, he indicated, an adjustment through work sharing is advisable to prepare for an altered industrial fabric.

Estimating the idle at 12,000,000, he stressed the utter negation of all constructive living and progress represented by such momentous stagnation.

"Outside the factories," he continued, "these idle are daily falling out of step with our civilization and growing to represent a tremendous cross-section of American life that menaces the hope of orderly recovery."

He denied that nation-wide work sharing without increase in the total pay roll would fail to increase buying power. "Everyone would probably have to spend about all they received, he explained, whereas now there is a margin retained by many workers.

Instead of perhaps 50 per cent of the potential workers receiving all the pay roll and spending but 60 per cent, there would be possibly 80 per cent of the workers spending 90 per cent of the pay roll, according to his analysis. The margin that is not spent would be given to the new workers who must spend it for necessities, he explained.

A graduated minimum wage scale effected by the Federal Government as a swift crisis measure was urged to protect men with jobs from employers who are meeting the slump by "sweating" their workers and nullifying years of protective labor legislation.

Educational Board of Strategy Formed to Meet Fiscal Crisis

Preparatory Step in Project Is to Inform Public of Danger to American Ideals of Government in Limiting Children's Opportunities

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25—With the slogan of "children first," the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence have set up "a joint commission on the emergency in education."

The first report of this commission will be a feature of the annual convention of the department here next week and is eagerly looked forward to by the members who are facing difficult situations in their own schools.

It is intended that the commission will act as a board of strategy, and a rallying point for organizations and agencies, both professional and lay, which are interested in the complete, efficient, economical and democratic administration of the public schools.

One of the first steps which the commission plans to take is to encourage the public to face squarely the issue that the democratic American ideals of public education are threatened throughout the country under the pressure of lowered finance, tending toward a limitation of opportunity for children.

School building construction has been largely suspended. Expenditures for teachers' salaries in city school systems decreased 5 per cent between 1932 and 1933, 8 per cent and 9 per cent in cities between 1931 and 1933 and 10 per cent for rural teachers between 1931 and 1933.

Approximately 100 city systems have reduced their school terms by 20 days and a large number of rural schools by 30 or even more days. In rural areas 38 schools have closed with no provision for the children, and it is anticipated that 4500 rural schools will close early this year. The sale of textbooks has dropped more than 30 per cent since 1930.

The commission intends to circulate these facts throughout the country together with a questionnaire asking what people want, education limited to the three R's or education which includes appreciation, or as some members of the commission describe the situation, "peasant standards or the American standards of schools."

The next step will be to provide for greater unity in the teaching profession itself, to the end that the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 votes of educators together with the votes of parents shall register on behalf of protection for the schools.

Faced with the alternative of eliminating essential phases of education or taking further reductions in salary, there is no choice for the teachers as a professional group but to take the cuts themselves rather than "dismember the schools or deny the children their educational rights," says Mr. John K. Norton of Teachers' College, who is chairman of the commission.

Mr. Norton points out that the average salary for a teacher has

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English Paving Sent To Mount Vernon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Whitehaven, Eng.

PAVING from a sandstone quarry here has been sent to Mount Vernon, Va., to renew similar paving in Washington's house there. Red sandstone from this area of Cumberland was used in the building of the house.

The paving, of an unusually even texture, is of a cream color, and is difficult to duplicate. The quarries of the Whitehaven district have long been celebrated for their stone.

Italy Placed Openly on Side Of Revisionists

Support of Austria in Arms Issue Indicates Changed Alliance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 25—The enthusiastic cheers for Signor Benito Mussolini, which burst out from all sections of the Chamber at the conclusion of a statement by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor Fulvio Suvich, on the Government's viewpoint on the Hirtenberg affair, clearly indicated that Italy considers it scored a great diplomatic victory by pricking the overinflated balloon into which that incident was swollen after the Franco-British note to Austria.

Il Duce is considered to have triumphed, not only over France and Britain, but also over the Little Entente, by obtaining general acceptance of the Italian thesis that sending a few carloads of old rifles to Austria for repairs does not constitute a breach of existing treaties.

The Suvich statement marks a new phase of Italian foreign policy which may have important future developments. For the first time Italy has openly taken up cudgels in a major international question in defense of a country vanquished in the World War. For a long time it has been obvious that if Italy wished to oppose the growth of French influence over Europe it could not but make common cause with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Evidence of Italy's sympathy for these countries has been sufficiently apparent for anyone who could read the signs, but never before has it taken such practical and concrete form, either because a suitable occasion was lacking, or because some hope still lingered that agreement with France was possible. With Herr Adolf Hitler now Chancellor, Germany is making no secret of his decided leanings toward Italy, and the situation appears pregnant with possibilities.

The most important part of Signor Suvich's statement was that in which he made obvious reference to treaty revision which is so ardently desired by Italy's present friends. After referring to the "intolerable position" in which Austria is placed by treaties, Signor Suvich said this delicate and grave situation still existing in Europe must cease as soon as possible.

Such talk of treaty revision naturally displeases the Little Entente—Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—in direct proportion as it pleases former Central Empire states. The increasingly frank Italian support of such action may therefore be taken as an indication that Italy has now definitely thrown in its lot with the latter group of countries.

BAR FAR EAST ARMS SUPPLY, LEAGUE PLAN

New Board Starts Work on World Embargo Project

HULL STATEMENT PLEASES GENEVA

Japanese Pack Trunks for Returning Home—Complete Resignation Possible

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 25—Promptly following up yesterday's unanimous verdict of the League of Nations Assembly against Japan, the League's advisory committee, on which the United States and Russia have been invited to sit, met today and took the first steps toward organizing an international embargo on arms shipments to Japan.

The British representative, Capt. R. A. Eden, proposed that the committee should investigate the possibility of shutting off arms supplies to the Far Eastern area. No action was taken, however, pending the arrival of replies from the United States and Russia to the League's invitation to sit on the committee.

A statement on coöperation for peace just made by Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State-designate, is considered encouraging, because it indicates the possibility of American coöperation. The committee hopes that the recent action of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in refusing to approve an arms embargo against Japan is not final. For other nations to refuse to ship arms while the United States continued to do so would be futile. The Committee of Nineteen and the League Assembly were influenced in taking their firm stand on the Sino-Japanese dispute by the Stimson declaration in favor of an arms embargo. They hope that the United States will not let them down.

No Hasty Action

It is assumed here that the Japanese Government will decide to withdraw from the League, but so far there is no indication of hasty action in severing connections with Geneva. There is considerable packing of trunks at the Hotel Metropole, where the big Japanese delegation to the Assembly has made its headquarters, but by no means all Japanese intend to depart at once. Some delegates to the Disarmament Conference expect to remain here and not all the Japanese members of League Secretariat will leave immediately, although Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, Undersecretary, who assisted Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, in the last attempts at conciliation between China and Japan, has offered his resignation, to take effect April 1.

The Japanese contingent here since November has been so large as to give the impression that they intended to carry their point before the Assembly by sheer force of numbers. There is widespread regret that Japan has taken a position which obliges its withdrawal, but the general impression is that the situation has been clarified by this development.

The significance of yesterday's epoch-making vote in the Assembly is realized to be tremendous. Under Article 12 of the Covenant, members agree that they will not resort to war until three months after the adoption of the Assembly's report. This means that three months from yesterday the much discussed "gap" in the Covenant may be opened and two members, at least, of the League may be involved in open and legal warfare which the League is designed to prevent.

Obligations to League

Moreover Article 16 indicates that Japan, if it resorts to open war at the end of the three month period, after having incurred unanimous condemnation by the Assembly, "shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

Japan even by formal declaration of withdrawal from the League will not free itself from its obligations under the Covenant for the next two years, even though it may choose not to avail itself of its privileges in Geneva. But there is no denying that with Japan holding aloof from the League and the United States and Russia not being members, the League's authority in the Pacific area would be seriously impaired. If the United States and Russia decide to sit on the new advisory committee which held its first meeting this morning, this situation can be at least in part avoided.

Yesterday's ballot in the Assembly was significant as regards the attitude of the South American countries. Out of the 13 states which absented themselves from the session, 10 were Latin-American. The continent in which two armed conflicts are in progress and numerous other disputes are in a critical stage, did not desire to take sides in the Sino-Japanese dispute. Among the countries not voting was Peru, whose invasion of Leticia has already met with the condemnation of the League Council.

Japan has filed a long statement of its position with the League secretariat. It will be published tomorrow.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 25—The country is calm and the markets orderly following official announcement of the start of the general Manchoukuo-Japanese offensive in Jehol. The

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

PARTY 'ARMIES' TO SUPPLEMENT PRUSSIAN POLICE

Fascist Commissioner to Permit Their Service in Emergencies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 25 — The way is opened to include members of Herr Adolf Hitler's private army and the Nationalist Steel Helmets within the ranks of the Prussian police.

Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist, Reich's commissioner for interior affairs in Prussia, yesterday issued an order permitting the appointment of "auxiliary" police for emergency and special duty, such as guarding political meetings.

Although the official order did not directly refer to the Storm Troops or Steel Helmets, political opponents of the present régime are excluded by the provision that only "nationally minded citizens" are to be used. The auxiliary police are to be permitted to wear uniforms of the party organizations, be armed and wear special insignia.

The step, according to an official communiqué, was made necessary by the "increasing excess of leftist Radicals, especially Communists, which have led to constant and unbearable threats on public order as well as the lives and property of nationally conscious citizens."

Sharp Distinction Drawn

In line with numerous official pronouncements, a sharp distinction is drawn between citizens as defined by the Fascist code and those who do not share "national" political views.

How extensively private army members will be used with the police depends on the individual provincial governors, except in Berlin, where Captain Goering himself decides what measures are to be taken. Provincial administrations, however, continue to be placed more and more in the hands of the Fascists and Nationalists. Their "purging" Prussia of Socialist officials has been continued recently with removal of 11 provincial heads as well as personnel changes in both state and federal ministries.

Following election campaign riots between Roman Catholic Centrists and Fascists, Herr Hitler early this week issued a call to his party members, saying "provocative elements under the cloak of the National Socialist Party" were attempting to cause unrest. He ordered all followers to keep away from the election meetings of opposition parties.

Abolition of Anniversary

Admiral Magnus von Levetzow, the new police chief in Berlin, taking the slogan "deeds not words," announced that his major goal was "to erase the satanic anniversary of Nov. 9 from German history"—the date by which Fascists refer to the foundation of the post-war republic in which the Socialists until recently held majority.

Meanwhile Fascist officials are directing the complete reorganization of the Prussian political police, a force charged with investigating disturbances. Recent reports on several disturbances charge that men seen starting trouble were Communists wearing Fascist uniforms, in an attempt to discredit the National Socialist Party. Berlin police have raided and indefinitely closed Communist headquarters to prevent issuance of slanderous literature.

WOMEN START TAX STRIKE

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—A refusal to pay taxes unless suffrage is granted without delay was decided upon Feb. 24 by the French Woman Suffrage Union. The union is one of the four largest suffrage organizations.

CRIMINAL CASE DELAYS TO FACE LEGAL REFORMS

Supreme Court Gets Right From Congress to Draft Remedial Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — With only the slightest popular recognition, a legal reform believed to have far-reaching consequences has just passed Congress in a bill giving the Supreme Court authority to "prescribe the rules of practice and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases in the federal courts after verdicts of guilty."

Behind this legal phrase is the expectation that the Supreme Court will soon sweep into discard one of the oldest and most flagrant abuses in the American system of justice, the long delay of convicted persons to serve their sentences, while they are out on bail, or pending an appeal.

Records of criminal cases in federal courts show that often as much as from one to five years may elapse after the verdict of guilty before the judgment is finally affirmed in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the convicted person finally goes to jail. Meanwhile, he has often been allowed to go on bail, thus losing all incentive to expedite his own appeal.

The long delays in the interim are caused by time consumed in getting transcripts of testimony in trial courts, in making motions for new trials, in preparing narrative statements of the evidence, bills of exception and the like, which—too often in American justice—have left guilty persons go at large in the populace.

Congress some time ago gave the federal courts the right to regulate their own procedure in equity cases, although state courts are still generally rigidly bound by the prescribed rules imposed by local legislatures. Many critics of the United States courts do not understand that delays are often due to compliance with rules imposed by legislatures quite beyond the court's power to remedy; unlike the English method where the courts have power to run their own houses.

The Supreme Court has long since adopted rules for its own procedure, which put an end to delays in criminal cases, and there is every reason now to expect that it will end the long standing abuse in the lower federal courts. The bill just passed was drafted by the Attorney-General, Mr. William D. Mitchell.

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THINGS PRESENT

Those who like straight hitting from the shoulder will applaud the first editorial.

The second installment of "Our Living Language" series appears on the Educational page. Look also for the article, "The Friendly Dark," which is being republished in the Parent column (in response to many requests).

Read "Higher Mathematics" on the Home Forum page and have a sympathetic chuckle with A. A. Milne.

Another Editor's Puzzle awaits your blue pencil. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The series on Governments in Industry will be concluded on Monday with a second article based on the situation in the United States.

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Music, Art, and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

New York State Farmers Organize For Sound Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 25—Approving the gold standard and favoring at the same time a dollar of stabilized purchasing power, the farmers of New York State today have organized the Sound and Honest Money Association under the sponsorship of the State's leading agricultural groups. The program of the association was described as follows:

"To revalue the dollar in order to bring commodity prices into proper relationship with the long-time public and private indebtedness and fixed charges of the people, to the end that such debts may be liquidated honestly.

"To provide an honest exchange for labor, services and commodities, and equitable settlement between debtors and creditors by using the index numbers of commodity prices as a basis upon which to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar.

"To safeguard the gold standard as the backbone of our monetary system through the foregoing methods, which would make the dollar constant, instead of fluctuating in value.

"To encourage the calling of an international conference to consider the remonetization of silver and other world monetary problems."

NEW YORK CITY GETS TAX RATE REDUCTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—New York City taxpayers are hailing today the announcement of Comptroller Charles W. Berry that $2.33 will be the basic rate in 1933 on each $100 of assessed valuation—a reduction of 26 points from that of last year and the lowest rate in 13 years. Both the Citizens Budget Commission and the New York Real Estate Board, who led the six months citizen drive for a reduced budget, voiced gratification at the decrease which is greater than taxpayers had anticipated.

As required by law, coincidentally with the fixting of the official tax rate, the comptroller estimated the year's receipts of the general fund, from all revenue sources, at $82,245,195, which represents a $28,000,000 drop from last year's fund due to adverse business conditions.

BANKS CLOSED IN MARYLAND AS SAFEGUARD

Governor Acts in Face of Heavy Withdrawals—R.F.C. Aid Expected

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 (AP)—Every bank and financial institution in Maryland was closed today by proclamation of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie to stem heavy withdrawals from Baltimore concerns made during the week.

Governor Ritchie, by his proclamation, declared today a legal holiday and accompanied it with a statement that the moratorium would be extended daily to include Monday and Tuesday while the Maryland General Assembly prepared bank aid legislation.

The Governor's proclamation, as interpreted by Attorney-General William Preston Lane Jr., affected banks, savings institutions, trust companies and building and loan associations, totaling more than 200 in the State, as well as the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

A $13,000,000 withdrawal, principally by small depositors from Baltimore banks this week, prompted the state bankers to confer at the Federal Reserve branch bank last night with Governor Ritchie and state officials. The conference was followed by the Governor's proclamation and statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been conferring with Maryland bank officials for the last several days and it was understood here today that aid for Maryland banks was likely to be arranged.

Bank Consolidation Expected to Solve Michigan's Problem

DETROIT, Feb. 25 (AP)—Definite progress toward a solution of Michigan's banking problem was seen today with the announcement by officials of the First National Bank and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce concerning plans to form two new banks here with wholly liquid assets.

A joint statement by the two banks said: "Sufficient capital is expected to be subscribed by depositors in the two old banks to organize the two new institutions."

"These amounts, together with the cash on hand and absolutely liquid securities, will . . . make possible a substantial cash payment immediately." Unofficial estimates placed at approximately 50 per cent of deposits the amount to be made available in the next few days.

Formation of the two new banks in Detroit was expected to have a beneficial effect upon the situation throughout the State.

Meanwhile, two plans were advanced in the State to provide an adequate medium of exchange during the holiday period, and to guard against similar conditions in the future.

SILVER ACT REJECTED IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — Remonetization of silver ceased to be an issue so far as the "lame duck" session of Congress was concerned Feb. 21. The House Committee on coinage, weights and measures, rejected the Somers bill providing for the Treasury to purchase not more than 40,000,000 ounces of silver per month which had been previously reported favorably by a subcommittee.

NEW YORK BANK DEALS GO UNDER LEGAL SCRUTINY

Department of Justice Seeks Light on Mitchell Testimony

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The Department of Justice will make a careful search of all testimony given before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in its stock market investigation of the operations of various banking, utility and investment houses for any violations of federal statutes, Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, announced yesterday.

Developments during the last week in the inquiry into workings of the National City Bank and its affiliate investment company, the National City Company, prompted the department to take this step, it is understood. Officials of the two companies, appearing before the committee, have insisted that none of their operations violated the law.

"This testimony will be examined in the Department of Justice to ascertain if there is anything in it which may be of use in connection with certain grand jury proceedings, now under way in federal courts, or whether it reveals violations of national banking laws, federal income tax laws or any other federal statutes," the announcement from the Department of Justice said.

An investigation of the 1929 income tax return of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank, was also begun. Mr. Mitchell testified on Tuesday that he paid no income tax that year after establishing a loss of $2,700,000 through the sale of 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock to a member of his family. He later bought the stock back at the price at which he sold it so that his relative would not have to suffer a loss.

Meanwhile, a resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, continuing the investigating committee's authority after March 4, so the new session could go on with the work.

While the Department of Justice was issuing its announcement, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, investigator for the committee, concluded this week's session by reading into the record an opinion handed down by Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, Solicitor-General of the United States in 1911, holding that the very establishment of the National City Company by the Na-

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FRENCH MINT SUED AS 'COUNTERFEITER'

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The French national mint is being sued for "counterfeiting." In 1930, M. Umsolt asked the mint to strike a medal commemorating the tenth anniversary of the peace. This medal was to have the heads of Clemenceau, Poincaré and Briand on one side and the symbolical figure of La Semeuse, which decorated French coins and stamps for many years, on the other.

The medals were duly struck, but shortly afterward 5000 of them were seized by the orders of the heirs of M. Louis-Oscar Roty, the artist who originally designed La Semeuse. The heirs of M. Roty have taken the matter to court and as M. Umsolt has disappeared they are suing the mint for damages.

Class Distinction Ends in Theater Where Best Goes to First Comer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — An "all-one-price" scheme whereby early comers, not high payers, get the best seats in the stalls, is the latest theatrical innovation here. The Fulham Playhouse is the scene of this popular move.

Stalls, dress circles and boxes cost 1s. a seat, while on the Woolworth-cup-and-saucer basis, seats in the gallery may be had at two shillings.

When anybody visits "the Shilling Theater" he takes the best seat available, and enters into the excitement of discovering who his next-door neighbor may be—since it is equally possible to hobnob with a duke or a dustman, a countess or a charlady at "the Shilling Theater," and class distinctions have flown to the winds.

Doubts of the success of the undertaking were expressed to Mrs. Marjorie Newton when she first thought of a shilling theater.

She was obliged to abandon the idea of a small hall, and bravely took over the old Grand Theater at Fulham. Mr. Augustus John, well-known artist, helped with the house and stage decoration. Its doors were painted—largely by amateurs—its walls were cleaned, its seats renovated. Sufficient money was raised to cover the first modest expenses, and the place opened to a packed house.

The "Shilling Theater" has set out to be a purely business proposition. It is supported by many prominent London theatrical personalities, and is a genuine attempt to break down the cult of high prices, to give employment to as many artists as possible, and to supplement movie entertainments for poor people.

MEXICANS SHOW INCREASING TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

Now 16 P. C. of Newcomers Where 20 Years Ago They Were 3 P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Mexican emigration to the United States now represents 16 per cent of all newcomers into this country, as compared with 3 per cent 20 years ago, according to the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends.

Dr. Thomas J. Woofter Jr., who wrote the chapter on "The Status of Racial and Ethnic Groups," asserts that the rapid rise in emigration from Mexico has brought about many pressing problems. He cites statistics of the United States census bureau showing that nearly 1,500,000 persons who either were born in Mexico or of Mexican parentage resided in this country in 1930, an increase of more than 1,000,000 since 1910.

"Since the Mexicans are the newest of the large immigrant groups, there has not been sufficient time to rear a large second generation born of parents of this nationality," Dr. Woofter says. "In 1920, the ratio of natives of Mexican or mixed parentage was 73 to 100 of the Mexican born, somewhat below that of the newer immigrant groups (96 to 100).

In 1920, 85 per cent were in California, Arizona and Texas, while only 82 per cent were in these states in 1930. Striking increases occurred in Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, and slight increases even in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"Because they engage in seasonal labor on railroads and on farms, they migrate from place to place and have gained the reputation of gypsies. Some tendency toward more permanent settlement is noted. Farmers of several sections are successfully attempting to hold their Mexican labor by offering permanent houses."

TAXPAYERS CONSIDER SALARY CUT PETITION

Promoting an initiative petition for a popular vote on reducing state salaries and establishing biennial sessions of the General Court will be considered at the second convention of all Massachusetts' taxpayers' associations to be held in Worcester March 30, according to an announcement.

The associations, which have recorded a demand for a 15 per cent cut in state salaries, hold that drastic economies must yield an $80,000,000 reduction of the tax burden carried by property owners. The executive committee has sent a communication to all mayors, selectmen, finance committees and taxpayers' associations in the State warning that if the state budget is not cut sharply an additional burden of $9,000,000 may be foisted on the municipalities, increasing tax rates everywhere $1.50. This, the committee averred, would be "the last straw."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30
PENSION FUND CONCERT
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
MYRA HESS—Soloist
MOZART—"Kleine Nachmusik"
SCHUMANN—Piano Concerto
TCHAIKOVSKY—5th Symphony

SAT. EVE., MAR 4 at 8:30
MENUHIN

SUN. AFT., MAR. 12, at 3:30
ROLAND HAYES

SHUBERT $1 MATINEE TODAY
Arthur J. Beckhard Presents
ANOTHER LANGUAGE
By ROSE FRANKEN
With ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST
LOOK! Eves. 50c to $1.50. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 50c to $1. Plus Tax

PLYMOUTH MATINEE TODAY
Auspices American Theatre Society
MAURICE COLBOURNE and BARRY JONES in
The QUEEN'S HUSBAND
DIRECT FROM AMBASSADOR'S THEATRE, LONDON
Evs. 50c to $2.50
Thur. Mar. 2 & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2. Plus Tax

WASHINGTON, D. C.
3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

NEW YORK
MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY—Tue. Eve., Feb. 28
Metropolitan Opera House
Soloist MISCHA
ELMAN
3 Concertos: Bach, Brahms, Tchaikovsky
Conductor—SANDOR
HARMATI
SEATS NOW 25c to $2 at Box Office
Proceeds Unemployed Musicians
EXTRA MATINEE THIS FRIDAY
EVA LE GALLIENNE'S Production
Alice in Wonderland
"Adults cannot but date upon it. There is nothing like it on this island today."
—John Mason Brown, N. Y. Eve. Post
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30
Prices 50c-$3 plus Tax. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30.

Boston Art Notes

Jacques Messia

It is getting so that most of the exhibitions to be seen in town are on Beacon Hill. Some of the old galleries have closed; new ones are springing up. Most of the Beacon Hill exhibiting places are appended to bookshops or clubs, so that there is an informality generally.

A new name is introduced, that of the youthful water colorist, Mr. Jacques Messia. His pictures may be seen at the Literary Shop, 102a Myrtle Street. The spirited manner of using aquarelle is refreshing in this young man's work. Ease and spontaneity prevail, qualities which are too often lacking in long practiced painters.

Fishing villages, scenes from windows, interiors, figure among Mr. Messia's subjects. The designs are carefully worked, certain details stressed, certain contrasts fixed. The pigment retains its transparency; there is sprightliness in the small strokes, vibrancy in the spotting of colors. On the whole Mr. Messia gives refreshment to the eye of the onlooker; it is to be hoped that he will maintain his enthusiasm in paint.

Frederick Wilder

At Marjorie Knapp's Bookshop, 110 Mount Vernon Street, there may be seen oils by Mr. Frederick Wilder. Scenes of Woodstock, Vt., and of Lake Forest, Ill., are depicted.

Mr. Wilder is a poet in paint. He uses color and rapid brushstrokes for the lyrical qualities they may evince. His pictures are made with opulent pigment, vivid in the golden tones of autumn, luminous with the fresh blue and greens of springtime. Mr. Wilder visualizes the outdoors as an elaborate scene magnificent to behold under any light, in any season. His painting is less devoted to the technical amenities, to smoothness, delicacy, fineness, than it is to sheer emotional expression, as eloquent, as forceful as he is able to make it.

D. A.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Rushing the season a little perhaps, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky ordained a vernal program for the seventeenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Boston, Feb. 24-25. It consisted of the Gluck-Mottl Ballet Suite No. 2, Schumann's Symphony in B flat and Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps."

It was a clever thought, comparing and contrasting these two musical celebrations of the season, bringing out their similarities as well as their differences. The similarities are very marked. Despite surface differences, the compositions are both definitely of the Romantic school, however Stravinsky may talk of objectivity, may protest that the music came before the story. Dr. Koussevitzky is quite right to regard and treat them so.

But a part of the public has not yet seen this. It was really amazing, at the Friday afternoon concert, to note the number of persons who, during the playing of the "Rite," left the hall with every indication of virtuous indignation. This work is now 20 years old. It has been played over and over, and its methods have been copied and imitated by countless minor composers. It is a classic, a landmark, established more firmly than Schumann's "Spring" Symphony. And yet there are still people who refuse to listen to its nostalgic melodies, its evocative harmonies, its thrilling rhythmic patterns. Whereas, to many of us, the "Rite," like the Schumann Symphony in B flat, is now an oft-told tale, charming, well-beloved, which threatens to become a little boring.

The performance of the "Sacre" was eloquent; that of the symphony finicking, with the Larghetto dragging and ragged; that of the ballet suite delightful.

L. A. S.

Restaurants

BOSTON
Wesley's
A New De Luxe Restaurant and Tea Room
IN UPTOWN BOSTON
AT 252 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Former location of
The Mirror Shoppe
We believe we are serving the finest of food—and our prices are in keeping with the times.
We Invite Your Patronage
John Wesley Norgrave, Proprietor

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 60c, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
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Ye Piccadilly
1122 BOYLSTON ST., COR. HEMENWAY
De Luxe Luncheons and Dinners, 40c to 60c
Special Sunday Dinners, 50c to 75c
MUSIC 6 P. M. TO 8 P. M.
Bridge Parties and Banquets a Specialty
Our Adjoining Cafeteria
Open 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
DAILY SPECIALS 25c TO 40c

Now Under New Management
CLEARWAY COFFEE SHOP
6 Clearway St., near cor. Mass. Ave.
LUNCHEONS 25c-35c DINNERS 50c-65c
BREAKFAST served from 7:30 to 10 A. M.

CARRIE'S SPA
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Three Doors from Symphony Hall
Special Luncheon 30c
Dinner 50c-65c
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-45c
DINNER 45c-50c
Special Full Course
Sunday Dinner 50c-65c

Monitor Radiocast For Feb. 27 Changed

On Monday, Feb. 27, the daily noon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 11:45 a. m., fifteen minutes earlier than the usual time. During the remainder of the week the midday radiocast will be at the usual time. This change is made in order to make way for a special program.

Legislators Plan Nonpartisan Band

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25 (AP)—The unusual spectacle of state legislators playing harmoniously in the same band, without filibusters or debates, may be presented in the New Hampshire State capital in the near future. A notice in the House Journal reads: "All members who can play a band instrument are urged to met Tuesday after the morning session for the purpose of organization."

State House "authorities" say there is an excellent prospect of a band being recruited, a band that would function along strictly nonpartisan lines, without developing obstructive tactics in the midst of overtures.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Kappa Sigma Fraternity: District I conclave, banquet, speaking and entertainment program, University Club, Stewart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

Presentation of "Outward Bound," by Unitarian young people, Huntington Hall, 8:15.

Newton Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Arts: Presentation of Lonsdale's "On Approval," by Little Theater group, 378 Center Street, Newton, 8:15.

Village Players: Performance of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," Unitarian Parish House, Newton Center, 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:20.
Peabody Playhouse—"Miss Lulu Bett," 8:30.
Copley—"The Geisha." 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Der Hauptmann von Köpenick" (The Captain of Köpenick), film, 1:33, 3:26, 5:30, 7:34, 9:38 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "From India to Havana," with motion pictures, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Old South Forum: Address, "Keeping the United States a Going Concern," by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, musical program. Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Life Runs to Rhyme," by Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, 3:30; "Hebridean Songs and Legends," by Miss Clara Sisa-Davis, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Longwood Tpwers: Piano recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedhoff, Brookline, 5.

Ford Hall Forum: Twenty-fifth anniversary observance, principal address, "America for Twenty-Five Years: Retrospect and Prospect," by Rabbi Steven S. Wise, also other speakers, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Community Church: Address, "The New Negro and the New South," by Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College, also music, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

American Choral and Festival Alliance: Two concerts by prominent choir and glee clubs, Boston Opera House, Huntington Avenue, 3 and 8.

Boston City Club: Recital by Miss Edith Lang, organist, and assisting artists, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion picture, "George Washington, His Life and Times," 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Recital by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hills, 4.

Harriet Tubman House: Recital by choral department, 25 Holyoke Street, 3:30.

Final organ recital in series by Mr. William E. Zeuch, First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, 4:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra and Myra Hess, assisting pianist, 3:30.

Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Ruskin Club: Meeting, talk, "A Ruskin Pilgrimage in Europe," by Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 3. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Boston: Indian Lore Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, talk, "Russia Through the Eyes of a Tourist," by Mr. George W. Seaton, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Boston Congregationalist Ministers: Book review by the Rev. Harry W. Kimball, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "Rambles Among the Art Treasures of Greece," by Miss Florence A. Stone, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting, talk, "Washington Close-Ups," by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, federation president; also community singing, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 2:30.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk on "Italy," by Miss Marguerite Rand, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Opening lectures on air transportation, 3 and 4. Open to public.

Morgan Memorial: Discussion of Communism and capitalism, by Mr. Carl S. Vrooman, farmer and author, 89 Shawmut Avenue, 9 a. m., noon, and 2 p. m.

Sale, benefit Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange, Inc., Hotel Bellevue, all day.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by Mary Wigman.

Friday evening, March 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, March 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maria Jeritza, soprano.

Tuesday afternoon, March 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 8, in Brown Hall, a concert by the members of the New England Conservatory Faculty.

Thursday evening, March 9, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, March 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Monday evening, March 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the student orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Sophie Braslau, contralto.

Friday afternoon, March 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; French drawings of the eighteenth century and of the Closet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Hollar; sixteenth century French engravings.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Feb. 27.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—"American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual."

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Paintings by the Hudson River School. Through month of February.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth Annual Exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 4.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Florence Korpela, Norwood, Mass.
John P. Robertson, Norwood, Mass.
Howard Underbell, East Orange, N. J.
David E. Reed, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs Carrie M. Reed, Wollaston, Mass.
Richard F. Fenno Jr., Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Harry B. Tredennick, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Jane F. Grant, South Easton, Mass.
John Ruggles, East Boston, Mass.
Philip McWhirk, East Boston, Mass.
Francis Peterson, East Boston, Mass.
John Doe, Cannonville, Mass.
James Daly, East Boston, Mass.
Osar Glick, East Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Frank G. Hardy, Watertown, Mass.
Frank G. Hardy, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Estelle J. Harvey, Melrose, Mass.
Charlotte I. McDonald, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Margaret Bown, Norwood, Mass.
Miss Gladys Copeland, Rockland, Mass.
Mrs. Genevia Copeland, Norwood, Mass.
Robert W. Howe, Norwood, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret J. Howe, Walpole, Mass.
Miss M. Edith Bown, Norwood, Mass.
Elisabeth Steeves, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. F. H. Burrill, Waltham, Mass.

OLSON HALTS FORECLOSURES

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25 (AP)—An emergency proclamation, halting mortgage foreclosures in Minnesota until May 1, pending legislative relief action, was issued Feb. 24 by Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL'S
"A Store Near You"
KNOX is the real GELATINE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Decorative Furniture
Period Reproductions and Style Designs, at prices that will appeal to you.
Bromberg & Co.
218 NORTH 20TH STREET
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ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

INDIA'S BACKING OF OTTAWA ACT HELPS TRADING

Legislative Indorsement Viewed as Important Anglo-Indian Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The indorsement by the central Indian Legislature of the Ottawa Agreement, by which Britain and India adopt a scheme of reciprocal tariff preferences, is being viewed here as one of the epoch-making events in the history of British-Indian relationships.

Its effects are already reverberating throughout India, and this act of the Legislature has sown among the people a seed of generous imperial coöperation, on grounds of reasoned economic policy and empire partnership.

The words imperialism and imperial preference have to the Indian intelligentsia been anathema. Never interpreting imperial in the modern liberal British sense, they have always regarded it as though it still meant what it did in the days of ancient Rome. In the economic field they specially disliked it, because they regarded Britain as exploiting India for the benefit of English manufacturers.

Two reasons specially contributed to this belief. For generations, Britain, being a free trade country, imposed fre trade on India. There is no reason to believe that the statesmen in London did so for any reason but their faith that it was the best policy for India, as they believe it to be for their own country. A second reason lay in the comparative decline of Indian rural industries, under the pressure of modern factory competition.

The Ottawa conference brought Indian leaders of opinion necessarily down, for the first time under modern conditions, to consider imperial preference on its merits. They found that coöperation must pay.

Hultman Orders Big Police Shift

A marked shift of members of the Boston police force was ordered last night by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner. The shift, which includes the merging of two divisions and the changing of the lines of five others, affects 307 officers, the order showed.

Those affected include two captains, nine lieutenants, 23 sergeants and 273 patrolmen, most of whom are officers of the LaGrange Street and East Dedham Street stations, which will be united into one division at the new Warren Avenue station. The shift will give to the Warren Avenue station, as well as the Back Bay and Milk Street stations, an extra lieutenant. This third lieutenant, it was said, enables these stations to have a man of that rank at the desk during the day, in addition to two on duty at night.

Among the boundaries which have been changed by the order last night are those of the Hanover, Milk, Joy Streets, Warren Avenue and Back Bay divisions. In the Back Bay section, the new territory will include the section near Beacon and Charles Streets as well as a portion of Beacon Street to Embankment Road. The order becomes effective Monday.

VERMONT GOVERNOR SIGNS BANK BILLS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson yesterday signed two bills designed to stabilize the banking situation in Vermont and to assist in coping with emergencies arising from the general financial situation. One bill provided for the appointment of an unpaid advisory banking board of five persons which would advise the bank commissioner relative to questions concerning banks of the State. The act gave the bank commissioner power to regulate the payment of all classes of deposits as to time, amount, and manner.

The other act provided a method whereby a bank which closed voluntarily or by order of the bank commissioner might be reorganized and reopened with the consent of depositors representing not less than 75 per cent of the deposits, and with the approval of the bank commissioner.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; slightly warmer tonight; cloudy and colder Sunday afternoon or night; minimum temperature tonight near 36; moderate easterly winds shifting to westerly Sunday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow in interior and snow or rain on coast beginning late tonight or early Sunday morning; slowly rising temperature in southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; slightly warmer tonight; colder Sunday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds, increasing over north portion, and fresh east shifting to south over south portion; overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	54	Montreal	20	32
Bismarck	22	38	Nantucket	32	46
Boston	31	47	New Orleans	64	80
Buffalo	34	42	New York	38	54
Calgary	20	38	Norfolk, Va.	54	70
Charleston	60	68	North Platte	20	48
Chicago	40	56	Philadelphia	40	62
Cincinnati	58	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	66
Denver	20	46	Pittsburgh	46	58
Eastport, Me.	20	36	Portland, Me.	28	42
Hatteras	62	66	Raleigh	54	74
Honolulu, T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	46	68
7 p.m. Feb.24	72	..	St. Paul	36	44
Helena, Mont.	30	32	Salt Lake City	12	32
Huron, S. D.	26	46	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	62	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	46
Kansas City	40	72	Seattle	44	46
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	42	68
Memphis	62	72	Wichita, Kan.	42	66
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	24	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 25.
B—Maximum Feb. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:11 a. m. and 12:03 p. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—the dark upper half.
—suits the mode.
$18.50
—for smart suits of crepe, crepe sheer and taffeta.
SAKS
THE LOUIS SAKS STORE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Relief Fund Opens Booths in Boston

Women workers, including society and civic leaders, will be stationed today at hotels, railway stations, theater lobbies and other public places to open the activities of the booths committee of the campaign. Through this unit, it is hoped that everybody who visits or passes through the city will be given the opportunity to deposit a contribution to the campaign fund in the containers set up in the booths.

Four divisions of the industry and finance committee, close to 90 per cent of their quota, are within practically 3 per cent of one another in standing. Requests continue to arrive from business firms of the city for speakers from this newly established bureau.

Closing the sixth week of its drive for $5,000,000, the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign today reached a total of $2,581,311, it was reported from headquarters. Contributions received since yesterday morning amounted to about $18,000. Officials of the campaign yesterday expressed themselves as highly elated with the progress of the drive thus far. While they believe it will be some time before the goal is reached, they feel certain that it will be obtained.

Lumber Industry Told to Be Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—Lumber owners and operators of this State should "get set now for business recovery," says Mr. Kenneth E. Barraclough, forester for the Extension Service at New Hampshire University, in recommending a six-point program to stimulate trade.

Mr. Barraclough said market development has been possible for several forest products, including Norway pine poles, railroad ties, and sawdust and shavings for bedding in many dairy barns. He suggested the possible organization or associations of producers, either through the neighborhood process of combining small holdings or certain distribution centers throughout New Hampshire where material for milling may be delivered and reshipped or sold at minimum expense of operation.

ZEUCH TO CONCLUDE ORGAN MUSIC SERIES

The last of the season's series of organ music hours to be given at First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, will be played tomorrow at 4:30 p. m. by Mr. William E. Zeuch. The recital will be in memoriam to the Rev. Edward Cummings and Mr. Zeuch's program will include several numbers that have been requested by constant attendants at these recitals. The program comprises:

March—Pomp and Circumstance ..... Elgar
Cyprian Idyl ..... Stoughton
Minuet l'Arlésienne ..... Bizet
Dialogue ..... Klein
Suite Gothique ..... Boellmann
1. Choral.
2. Minuet.
3. Prière à Notre Dame.
4. Toccata.
Largo (requested) ..... Händel
Allegretto ..... Volkmann
Meditation ..... Sturges
Love-Death (Tristan and Isolde) ... Wagner
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner

FARM BOARD CHIEF RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Feb. 23 submitted his resignation to President Hoover, and received from him an acceptance. Mr. Stone asked that his resignation become effective on March 4.

MIAMI—MIAMI BEACH
the smartest suits on the beach are
Sunshine Fashion Swim Suits
exclusive with
Burdine's

IN THE SWIM WITH
IRVINE'S BATHING SUITS
Florida's leading shop for bathing creations of latest design. Bathing suits, pajamas, robes and accessories for men, women and children.
IRVINE'S Inc.
100-108 N. E. SECOND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Tropical Fruits, Jellies and Marmalades
Michelsen's
Our 21 years' experience enables us to supply quality products, satisfactory delivery and skillful service.
Mail Orders Receive Special Attention
Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.
Miami Office and Packing Plant, 132 So. Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

Public Has Right To Delay Repeal Vote, McKay Says

When a state convention is held to act on the question of prohibition repeal, let it be called at the latest feasible date in order that the people who must be the real judges may have full opportunity to study both sides of the repeal problem. This was the recommendation made yesterday by Mr. Robert D. McKay of Chelsea at a continued hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Mr. McKay objected to the Governor's proposal that the convention be made up of 16 delegates at large and not more than 10 from each congressional district and offered instead the recommendation that the convention be at least twice as large as the present Legislature, which has 280 members.

Other speakers emphasized the importance to the State of curtailing the expenses of a state convention so far as possible without handicapping the accurate expression of public sentiment.

"False economy" was the label attached by Mr. Fred Hoyt of the Road Builders' Association yesterday, to legislative proposals to eliminate machines in the construction of highways in order to give more work to laborers. Speaking before the Legislative Committee on State Administration, the road authority pointed out that operators of machinery are highly skilled and to substitute hand labor would be to drive the skilled out of industry.

The Governor yesterday signed bills authorizing savings banks and trust companies to buy, loan upon or participate in loans upon the assets of certain closed banks, and to prohibit riding on the rear of trolleys or buses without the consent of the drivers.

A bill providing for an investigation relative to the licensing of contractors and builders doing business within the State brought out strong support and no opposition before the Committee on State Administration.

Motion Pictures

Non-Stop Movie

"Clear All Wires," opening at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters yesterday, has all the American qualities of speed, action, high tension and suspense. It is a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer transcription of a recent Broadway success, directed with verve by Mr. George Hill.

The hum of telegraph wires and newspaper offices, blended into a symphonic sequence of musical sound effects, sets the key. The photography has the usual explorative dash, and without lingering working-out of motivation or character analysis, it all runs off rather breathlessly in a little over an hour.

The energetic Mr. Lee Tracy runs the gamut of dynamics as the bold and conscienceless newspaper man who always gets his story—and his large-sounding name, Buckley Joyce Thomas—on the front page. Mr. James Gleason is his deft, quietly comedic secretary, Miss Una Merkle is one of those anserine, blonde accessories to love interest, and the charming Miss Benita Hume of England (a little out of place in the Hollywood milieu) an accessory of quite a different kind.

There are exciting times in Moscow, with local color and native types drawn in, and it ends with Mr. Tracy, after descending into several valleys of depression, sitting gleefully on top of the world as before.

His Majesty—George Arliss

Bland entertainment comes to the Metropolitan this week in Mr. George Arliss's latest screen vehicle, "The King's Vacation." Mr. Arliss repeats his formula with the usual gracile presence, suavity and gentle humor.

It is the plot of "The Millionaire" (and all the more recent Arliss scenarios) dressed up in gold braid and plumed helmets, with a background of papier-mâché pomp and splendor. The tired king of a mythical kingdom (with satirical hints), glad when it is time to retire, finds complications in returning to his wife of 18 years before, and their daughter. The happy resolution comes when he discovers Margaret, his former Queen, delighting in carrying parcels and other expressions of the simple life. "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" is the theme song of this old-lace and lavender-ish valentine.

Mrs. Florence Arliss is the Queen (with sympathy-effects); Miss Marjorie Gateson the disappointing first wife; Messrs. O. P. Heggie and Dudley Digges have slight character parts; and Miss Patricia Ellis and Mr. Dick Powell are the juveniles.

M. L.

Dr. Woolley Urges 'You' to Speak Out

"We must abandon the great American pastime of sitting on the bleachers and criticizing the game, but doing nothing to improve it," Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, said today in Boston. "Our nation has a definite arrangement that it shall be ruled by the voice of the people. I should like to ask how your voice—I mean 'your' in the singular—is being lifted. Are you making it ring in the ears of your senators and your congressmen? If you are not, why are you not?"

Dr. Woolley, who was appointed by President Hoover a delegate to the Disarmament Conference, was speaking before the Mount Holyoke Club and she also said in part: "It is only the business man of limited horizon who says any longer that, from a financial point of view, the United States 'can go it alone.' And it is hardly less provincial to hold that the United States will only cooperate with the rest of the world when it is to her own advantage to do so.

"It is obvious that the profits of international peace can only be shared by peoples prepared to pay the tax which is international responsibility. And if this responsibility is to be evidence of the 'voice of the people,' what are we going to do? Are we going to assume our responsibility and speak out, or are we going to sidestep it and remain silent?"

LOTTERIES BILL PASSED BY AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The State Lotteries Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, consequently, the Government will in the future be responsible for the authorization of all sweeps and lotteries advertised and conducted in Western Australia.

The newspapers must now cease "crosswords" and "moneywords" competitions for prizes.

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NO SQUARE PEGS ARE NOW FOUND IN ROUND HOLES

Vocational Guidance in Future to Develop Individual Versatility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25—Plans which promise to revolutionize the occupational outlook in the United States were discussed in the closing sessions of the annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association here today.

The entire convention has been divided into "random groups," and the conclusions of these groups brought before the entire membership today constituted at once an appraisal of the first 25 years of vocational guidance in this country and an outline for the future.

In effect, the conclusions are that there are no more "square pegs and round holes." Occupations are changing rapidly but with this admission comes an acknowledgment from the guidance people that individuals are more versatile than they have generally been regarded as being. It is this flexibility on the part of the individual to make necessary changes which the guidance people will seek to develop in the future.

There was general agreement among the groups that the base for education needs to be general rather than training for a specific job, giving to the boy or girl the "techniques for thinking" and a developed ability for adjustment.

With this in view, fewer studies of occupations are being made, but the association will endeavor to consolidate those which are being undertaken. Ten cities have pooled their resources for such information, having established a central clearing house for information, and it will be the effort of the association to increase this type of coöperation.

A commission has been set up to work with special groups such as Negroes and Indians.

In a telegram, President Hoover said to Miss Mildred E. Lincoln of Rochester, the president: "I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to the National Vocational Guidance Association and my hearty congratulations upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of your guidance movement. Both have been of tremendous value to the childhood of America and I have every confidence both will continue the beneficent influence in an enlarged manner."

Educators Form Board of Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

never gone above $1500, and that it should not be necessary for drastic cuts to be made in school funds, but that where this is the case the teachers will cheerfully do their part to uphold standards for the children.

The commission plans to sponsor studies, the results of which will be sent generally throughout the country to aid educators in making cuts in school costs without lowering the efficiency of the system.

It is formulating advice to educators to listen attentively to the criticisms offered concerning education, and not to fail to profit by the thoughtful advice of many persons. On the other hand, in the words of Mr. Norton, the commission plans to call "upon those who sit in the key places of business and financial control to spend less time and money in organizing economy leagues, which indiscriminately strike at every public service, including the schools."

Continuing, Mr. Norton said: "The teachers stand ready to join with industrial and financial leaders and with all other groups in carrying forward any sound program for economic reconstruction. They will oppose with every resource at their command, both as citizens and as teachers, the effort of any selfish group to create a peasant class in the United States. Peasant standards are not necessary in our country, either in educating children or in other areas of life. Teachers will fight the imposition of such standards upon the American people."

The commission is assembling much material dealing with the way in which local educators are meeting the demand for reduced school funds.

The members of the commission in addition to Mr. Norton are Mrs. F. Blanche Preble, Chicago; Herbert S. Weet, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Threlkeld, Denver, Colo.; J. B. Edmondson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sidney Hall, Richmond, Va., and David E. Weglein, Baltimore, Md.

Research Group Scans Curriculum Content

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25—A series of informal conferences today preceded the formal opening here Monday of the annual convention of the American Educational Research Association.

Curriculum content is especially engaging the interest of the 500 members of this group, whose chief concern it is to make of education a science.

During the year members of the association have been carrying on studies with respect to methods of instruction, school organization and finance, methods of teacher training, and tests for children.

Planned studies have dealt with the relative effectiveness of methods of teaching and materials of instruction.

When the organization was started 20 years ago there were only three or four directors of research, according to Mr. M. R. Trabue, a former president of the association, who is moving from Minneapolis to New York City to work with the newly organized National Conference on Occupations.

The first name of the group was the Association of Research Directors. Now its influence has extended and, with research departments in universities, in city and in state departments of education, there is a continued program and publication of research.

The present president of the association is Mr. William S. Gray of the University of Chicago.

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Under the Shadow of War

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

FORTRESS IN JEHOL

Fortified Township in Great Western Tract Now Being Invaded by Japanese.

apparently concluded that a revolution cannot succeed on the island so long as the President has the support of the army. They admit that the soldiers are loyal and that unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents the President from paying their wages, he cannot be dislodged through revolt.

Cuban leaders of all factions are beginning to realize the hopelessness of a situation which no amount of budgetary balancing or financial rearrangements can better unless terrorism and murders are eliminated.

The practice of retaliation by both sides has called the attention of the world to the seeming impossibility of the Cuban people to adjust difficulties partially of their own making.

Peace or Bankruptcy

Influential citizens, and any others who will talk, admit that the present chaotic state of affairs cannot continue unless the island expects to go bankrupt. Most of them do not like President Machado's methods, and believe that his administration could be vastly improved upon. They see nothing to be gained from terrorism, and would welcome a compromise between the Government and the opposition.

That the proposed conferences will produce anything worth while, there is considerable doubt, for among those persons who have fostered the idea, there lingers the feeling that President Machado will give in only partially, and then only as he feels sure what will not endanger his term of office. It may be that he will agree to take a long leave of absence but whether he does or not, the first ray of hope that has shone upon the troubled island for many months is the effort at least to bring the opposing parties together in consultation, looking for a compromise.

Compromise Sought In Cuban Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

revolution, emanating from Cuban colonies in the United States, complicated the return of opposition leaders to Cuba. It was shown that even should they have only the most peaceful motives for returning, their presence would be suspected, and if bombings occurred while they were on the island, they would be seized and deported again.

In an interview here with Señor Cosme de la Torriente, a conservative opposition leader and one of the few opponents of President Machado to talk frankly, stated that Cuba had got to be made to understand that murders must stop. If terrorism continued, he was certain that the island would find itself in such a condition that America would have to intervene. In his opinion three definite steps were essential at the moment:

1. A conference of opposition leaders with President Machado.
2. A program to restore Cuba's civil rights.
3. A thoughtful study of the island's economic issues.

He believed that President Machado should promptly restore the privileges of free speech, free press, and for holding public gatherings. Next a political party should be organized having all the legal rights contained in a true democratic form of government.

Asked if he favors intervention, he said that he did not. He believed that a compromise program agreeable to the Government and its opponents could be reached through the friendly mediation of the United States through coöperation of the American Embassy here.

Says Compromise Best

He went on to explain that such a compromise program would be far more effective than intervention, for, he said, the Platt amendment under which America had the right to come in had not stopped an uprising in the 30 years of its force, and that there was no reason to suppose that it could do so in the future unless America decided to take over the island permanently. He suggested that a political treaty between the United States and Cuba might have a far-reaching effect and, while it could not stop revolutions, it would bind the two republics to one national policy that any further President of Cuba would hesitate to disregard.

Another interesting light was thrown on the Cuban situation by an oppositionist who asked that his name be withheld since he believed that President Machado was doing all that could be expected of any man under similar circumstances.

"The trouble with Cuba," said this man, "is that the United States turned the island over to Cubans too soon after the American soldiers and navy defeated Spain. America supposed that Cubans knew something of the principles of self-government. It should have realized that no colony after 400 years of Spanish administration could change overnight from a monarchy to a democratic form of government."

President Machado, only the other day, declared his intention of extending his hands to political opponents willing to place within them a proposal offering peace and the rehabilitation of Cuba. Undoubtedly his intentions are sincere, but whether he believes that his opponents can devise such a plan is uncertain.

Opposition leaders in Cuba have

Bursting Bombs Usher In Cuban Independence Day

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Various disturbances throughout Cuba marked the Republic's celebration of its thirty-eighth independence day, but last night the capital was without evidence to indicate any organized movement against President Machado's government, as had been rumored.

Telephone and telegraph lines, slashed by machete wielders near Camaguey, were repaired. Despite the restoration of communications facilities, however, military censorship continued to veil with deepest secrecy the true situation in the interior. The few government offices open on the holiday gave out word that "all is tranquil."

Independence Day dawned in Havana to the accompaniment of bursting bombs. Three exploded loudly, but harmlessly, in residential sectors after midnight, and five others—the tiny bombs known as petards—went off at about the same time in the Spanish Centro Asturiano, abruptly ending the ball in progress there.

At midday expert police raided the Y. M. C. A. Building here, finding one submachine gun, eight assorted rifles and shotguns and quantities of ammunition. Y. M. C. A. President Evelio Crespo, Secretary Eugenio Menendez and Dr. Orestes Figueredo were arrested.

A message received over private wires today said a railway bridge near Gaspar, in western Camaguey Province, had been dynamited.

Two truckloads of troops left Havana today for the interior, it was learned, but authorities refused information as to their destination.

Havana echoed to the roar of army planes circling the city in maneuvers commemorating independence day. Sixteen battle planes participated in the formations.

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BAR FAR EAST ARMS SUPPLY, LEAGUE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

yen declined slightly, but bankers anticipate a rally on Monday. Stocks closed slightly higher.

It is understood that the Government cautioned speculators against bear raids. Both Tokyo and Hsinking (Changchun) communiqués emphasize the snowstorms and the mountainous nature of Jehol which make operations difficult, intimating that the subjugation of the Province may take longer than was expected. Foreign military attachés, however, think that the major phases will be completed within a month.

Whether operations will spread to Peiping and Tientsin is still problematical. The campaign apparently involves a triple advance along three arcs converging on Chengtefu (Jehol City). The northern column has already occupied Kailu, driving southward, while the southern main column occupied Peipiao, then captured Chaoyang this morning, the Chinese retreating to Lingyuan. Anticipating this, a column which is composed largely of Japanese will first enter Chengtefu, following the occupation of Lingyuan and Pingchuan.

It is understood that General Tatekawa, chief army delegate to the Disarmament Conference, telegraphed his Government from Geneva that he was determined to resign and return to Japan. The Government is likely to accept, appointing some military attaché to replace him. General Tatekawa is reported to be advocating that Japan leave the Disarmament Conference.

Col. Masahuru Honma, representing the War Office, visited the Siamese Legation this afternoon, thanking the minister for the action of the Siamese delegate in the Assembly in abstaining from voting on the report. Diplomats interpret the action as being in line with Gen. Sadao Araki's plan of strengthening the eventual Japanese leadership of Oriental nations.

Best American opinion here opposes United States representation on the Assembly's proposed advisory committee on the grounds that world anti-Japanese diplomatic pressure will almost inevitably fall and Europeans will make the United States the scapegoat for such a program.

Hull Indicates Backing For Treaties by Coming Roosevelt Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Future American policy toward Japan—perhaps the key to the deadlock now produced between Tokyo and Geneva—was discussed today in a conference between Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, the new Secretary of State, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, his predecessor. The two men who clearly have a great deal in common in their approach to the Far Eastern problem, discussed yesterday's events in Geneva.

Last night, a few hours after Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka had marched from the Assembly chamber in Geneva, Mr. Hull issued a statement which indicated that American policy in the future, as in the past, will be based on moral support of treaties. First, Mr. Hull commented on the general letting down of moral and political standards by peoples and governments. He then significantly declared: "There should be no laxity on the part of this or any other nation in the observance of both the letter and spirit of treaties and of international good faith."

This is a manifest injunction in behalf of the Pact of Paris, Nine Power Treaty and League Covenant, upon which peace in Asia as in the world is based.

But Mr. Hull went further in words which definitely aligned the new Administration with the rest of the world as concentrated in the League of Nations. He said: "There should be sane and realistic international coöperation, keeping in mind our traditions and our Constitution, to aid in preserving the peace of the world. This policy is vital."

Naturally Mr. Hull could not be more specific before he takes office. But that he said so much was a distinct surprise. His statement was evidently drawn forth by the necessity of the Far Eastern crisis. Its strong points are already being quoted widely; first, in Geneva to uphold the hands of the League, second in Tokyo as indication that Japan's isolation is complete.

Hopes aroused at Geneva that the United States will participate in an arms embargo against Japan must be taken with reserve. The action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in limiting the presidential arms embargo to the Americas was regarded as expressing the view of average opinion throughout the country.

At the same time those who will be in authority appreciate the importance of not letting Geneva down. They are giving many signs of their desire to coöperate with the League, as Senator Hull implied, and if Geneva went ahead with an arms embargo the United States might well follow. But Congress is unlikely to agree to any step which seems to involve the country in additional complications.

Senator Hull laid even greater stress upon the need for full American coöperation in restoring national economic relationships. War debts, he declared, are only one factor in business recovery.

Mr. Hull announced his intention of talking with Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, in a few days, to reopen war debts negotiations.

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Cannon Urges Drys to Battle Against Repeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A prediction that "we can defeat ratification in at least one-half the states" was made yesterday in a statement issued by Bishop James Cannon Jr., chairman, and Dr. Eugene L. Crawford, secretary of the board of temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"But if we do," it added, "we must organize thoroughly, give the people the facts, make the issue clear, then deliver the dry vote at the polls. Thus and thus only can we suppress the wet rebellion."

"The wet rebellion against the Eighteenth Amendment," the statement said, "was inaugurated at San Francisco in 1920 by Tammany leaders, Alfred Emanuel Smith and Burke Cockran, and Smith, backed by certain powerful groups, has been the blatant unscrupulous foe of prohibition, and was the leader of the wet forces in 1924, 1928 and 1932. . . .

"Through three conventions, 1920, 1924 and 1928, southern Democrats defeated Smith's wet planks, but in 1932, their jaws locked by political expediency, they sat in the Chicago convention like dumb, driven cattle. Now that we are faced with this tremendous responsibility, will our southern people, to say nothing of the rest of the nation, permit Tammany Hall and other groups led by Smith to bring back conditions which existed before 1920? Do they want the legalized liquor traffic to dominate once more the political life of the nation? Will they forget how seriously liquor disturbed our race relations in the South?"

BROWN APPOINTED TO FILL RAIL POST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, will become chief executive officer of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company at the close of his duties in Washington.

Mr. Brown has been elected chairman of the board and a director of the company, effective on March 15, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Carl S. Klumpp, general manager, has been elected president to succeed the late Mr. Charles D. Emmons.

REV. JOHN CHARLES WRIGHT

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Most Rev. John Charles Wright, Anglican primate of Australia, archbishop of Sydney and metropolitan of New South Wales, passed on here yesterday.

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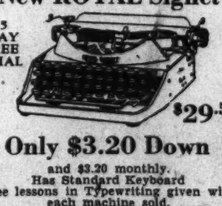

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Navy Appropriation Measure Of $135,419,000 Before Senate

House Passes Bill but Eliminates Provision to Continue Admiral Pratt in the Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—With only seven legislative days of the present session of Congress remaining, the House today sent the Naval Appropriation Bill, last of the major supply measures, to the Senate, providing for the expenditures of $135,419,000.

The bill was taken up and passed by the House in record time yesterday. Only minor changes were made. These included raising the limit on the cost of the new aircraft carrier Ranger from $19,000,000 to $21,000,000 and elimination of a special provision which would have made it possible to continue Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations, in active service beyond the age limit.

Under existing law Admiral Pratt retires on March 1. The Appropriations Committee recommended in the bill that an exception be made in his case in order that the benefit of his experience in an advisory capacity might be retained. The provision was eliminated on a motion by Representative Carl Vinson (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent.

It now remains for the Senate to act on four of the supply measures which have been sent to it by the House. Only two have been passed by both houses and signed by the President—the Interior and the First Deficiency bill. The Treasury-Post Office, Agriculture and War Department bills are now in conference. The Second Deficiency bill has still to be passed by the House.

The navy bill, as passed by the House, provides $53,345,000 for new ship construction, of which $9,500,000 represents sums carried over from the present fiscal year and $5,000,000 by transfer from the naval supply account fund.

This sum will provide for construction on every vessel for which building authorization exists, except one transport and one submarine. Provisions are made for continuation of work on seven of the eight-inch gun cruisers authorized under the London naval treaty now building and the laying down of an eighth before Dec. 1, of 1933.

No attempt has been made during the session to secure authorization for additional naval vessels, but it was learned that the Naval Affairs Committee is preparing a new construction bill which will authorize building up of a treaty strength navy.

Drys in Michigan Resist Fast Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 25—Mobilization of temperance advocates of the State to block hasty consideration of the question of Michigan ratifying the prohibition repeal amendment was planned at an organization meeting of the Michigan Allied Forces for Prohibition here yesterday.

"We don't want to delay unduly the question of ratification, but we do want the people to have full information on the repeal proposition and give some attention to what will succeed prohibition if it is nullified," said Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former Representative, national chairman of the Allied Forces, who was named general chairman of the organization.

A resolution was adopted opposing the Heidkamp bill in the State Legislature, which proposes that nomination of delegates to a state repeal convention be made by a board comprising the county clerk, probate judge, and prosecuting attorney of each county. This bill would deprive voters of the right to name their own candidates, it was charged. The issues involved in dry repeal are "so profound and far-reaching" that full discussion is essential, it was decided. For that purpose a mass rally was planned for March 14 to be held here.

NEW ITALO-POLISH PACT

ROME, Feb. 25 (AP)—Polish and Italian delegations Feb. 24 agreed to a new commercial treaty. The Governments were expected to ratify it shortly.

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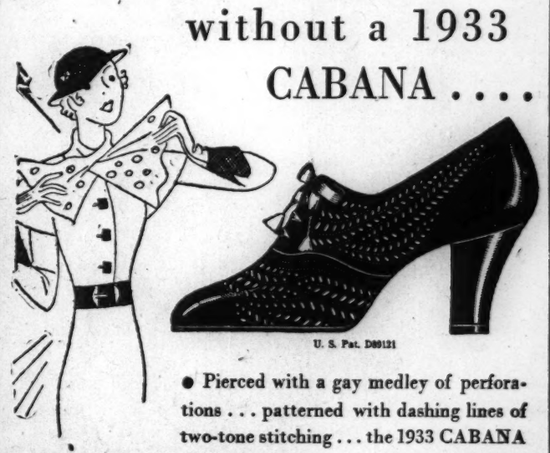

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SUSAN NOEL IN ANOTHER FINAL

Meets Cicely Fenwick for New York State Squash Racquets Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 25—Susan Noel and Cicely Fenwick of the English women's touring squash racquets team ran true to form yesterday, advancing to another final, the third since the visitors opened their United States campaign a few weeks ago. They will meet for the championship of New York State on a court at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club as the result of the semifinal-round matches played here Friday.

Miss Noel, who crossed the Atlantic as champion of England, soon added the United States and Atlantic coast titles to her list. Yesterday the English star defeated a team mate, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, in straight games, while Miss Fenwick, former English title-holder, and runnerup in the United States and Atlantic coast tournaments, eliminated Nancy Cave, also a former English titleholder, in three games.

Miss Noel had the hardest battle of the day, her opponent allowing no opportunity for a letup at any stage of the play, which was fast and furious throughout. Miss Noel took the first game by a margin of a point, 16—15, and won the second at 15—9. Play in the final game saw Miss Milbanke pull up from 11—14 to 14-all, and at that stage of play Miss Noel surprised the gallery by daringly setting the play at 1 instead of 3. The champion won the match on a low, hard backhand shot down the sidewall.

Miss Fenwick, on the other hand, was not so hard pressed in her match with Miss Cave, but nevertheless she had to show a great deal of championship play to keep ahead of her challenger. The score of the match was 15—10, 15—8, 15—11.

The first United States doubles championship final will be an English-American affair. Miss Cave and Miss Milbanke won their semifinal-round match from Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. in four close games, and will meet Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira and Anne Page for the title. The latter pair defeated Charlotte Darling and E. Hobs in four games. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Susan Noel, London, Eng., defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, 16—15, 15—9, 15—14.

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Nancy Cave, England, 15—10, 15—8, 15—11.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Nancy Cave, England, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 15—13, 13—15, 15—12, 15—13.

Anne Page and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Charlotte Darling and E. Hobs, 15—13, 11—15, 15—11, 18—14.

Mrs. Hanley Beats English Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25—Diana Fishwick, present English native champion and former British titleholder, was eliminated here yesterday in the semifinal round of play in the South Atlantic women's golf tournament by Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and the Lockmoor Club, Detroit, who beat a stymie on the nineteenth green.

Frances Williams of Allentown, Penna., the defending champion and medalist, reached the final round when she defeated Mrs. R. E. Drennan of the Oakhurst Country Club, Tulsa, Okla., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Hanley led Miss Fishwick at the turn, 4 up. The English champion displayed poor golf on her outgoing nine, but found her stride coming in, squaring the match at the eighteenth. Both made good tee shots on the extra hole. Mrs. Hanley placed a mashie shot within eight feet of the hole and her putt left the ball on the lip of the cup. Mrs. Hanley's second putt hit the back of the cup, curled off to become stymied by Miss Fishwick's ball, which needed but a tap to drop it in. The westerner shot her ball to one side of the cup along a slope in the green and the ball rolled in, giving Mrs. Hanley the hole and match.

Miss Williams took the lead in her match against Mrs. Drennan on the second hole and held it until the twelfth. Here Mrs. Drennan, Oklahoma champion, sank a seven-foot putt to win the hole. Miss Williams then proceeded to score two birdies and two pars for the match. The summary:

WOMEN'S SOUTH ATLANTIC GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., defeated Diana Fishwick, England, 1 up (19 holes).

Frances Williams, Allentown, Penna., defeated Mrs. R. E. Drennan, Tulsa, Okla., 3 and 2.

COYLE ADVANCES TO SECOND ROUND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Nine first-round matches were decided in the Class B squash tennis championship tournament at the Squash Club yesterday. W. E. Coyle of the Fraternity Club, second-ranking player, easily defeated P. R. Lawson of the New York A. C., 15—3, 15—6. R. A. Haines, who is ranked sixth, came through to the second round by defeating E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—0, 8—15, 15—3. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, defeated S. B. Jones, Squash Club, 15—10, 9—15, 15—7.

August Heineman, City A. C., defeated A. J. Quist, 12—13, default.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated P. Scheerer, Essex Club, 12—15, 15—7, 15—9.

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity Club, defeated P. R. Lawson, New York A. C., 15—3, 15—6.

R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity Club, defeated W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—8.

R. A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—0, 8—15, 15—3.

A. N. Thompson, New York A. C., defeated F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—13.

J. N. De Raismes, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—8.

R. W. Hill, Bayside Tennis Club, won from J. C. McCurrach, Crescent A. C., by default.

Cartonnet Makes New World Record

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 25

THE French swimmer, Jacques Cartonnet, bettered his own world record for the 100-meter breaststroke last night, covering the distance in 1m. 12 2-5s.

Cartonnet's listed world record for the distance is 1m. 13 3-5s.

OAKLAND WINS HOCKEY TITLE

Takes California League Championship From San Francisco, 9 Points to 3

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

	Champion	Runnerup
1926	Palais de Glace	Richfield
1927	Globe	Winter Garden
1928	Hollywood	Richfield
1929	Oakland Sheiks	San Francisco
1930	Oakland Sheiks	Los Angeles
1931	Oakland Sheiks	Oakland Checkers
1932	Hollywood	San Francisco
1933	Oakland	San Francisco

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland	4	1	1	24	17	9
San Francisco	1	1	4	17	34	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25—At Iceland, home of the San Francisco Rangers of the California Hockey League, on Feb. 22, occurred the closest game of the playoff series, Oakland Sheiks tying the score 2 to 2 in the third period. Ralph Ellis of the Rangers passed to Gordon Teel for the opening score midway of the second period and a moment later Jake Bond sent the puck to Teel for the last Frisco goal. It appeared to everyone present that the Rangers had the game won with only two minutes to go, when Harper and Mullins broke through the home defense and the latter's conversion slipped by Goalie Simkins. Before the Rangers could settle down the popular Harper made a solo dash for the tying score. Ten minutes' overtime of sharp well-played hockey still left the score 2 to 2.

Feb. 23, at the Oakland Arena with every seat occupied, the series ended and Oakland became champion of the league for the fourth time in five years, San Francisco losing 7 to 0. For the Oaks Johnson, Anderson, Nichols and Mullins scored in the first period and Anderson twice in the second. The latter half of this period was listless, the Rangers making no effort to play hockey, knowing their chances were practically nil. The summary of the final game:

OAKLAND		SAN FRANCISCO
Nichols, Horne	lw	rw, Glendenning, Ellis
Walker, Johnson	c	c, Miller, D. Cummings
Mullins, Harper	rw	lw, Vokes, Evans
Anderson	rd	Teel, L. Cummings
Dafoe, G. Bond	ld	J. Bond
White	g	Simkins

Score—Oakland 7, San Francisco 0. Goals—Anderson 3, Johnson, Nichols, Mullins, Harper for Oakland. Assists—Harper 2, Horne, Anderson, Geo. Bond for Oakland. Referee—Philip Stevens. Time—Three 20m. periods.

THOMPSON'S BASKET DEFEATS MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 25—A free throw with only two seconds to play, by Capt. R. L. Thompson '33, gave Iowa State a "Big Six" Conference basketball victory over Missouri here last night, 32 to 31. The game was close all the way with Iowa State maintaining a lead through most of the second half. The score at the half was 16-all. The summary:

IOWA STATE		MISSOURI
Thompson	lf	rg, Miller
Batman, Anderson	rf	lg, Jorgenson, Hatfield
Wegner	c	c, Wagner
Hood, Ludwig	lg	rf, Cooper
Templeton	rg	lf, Stuber

Score—Iowa State 32, Missouri 31. Goals from floor—Thompson 6, Anderson 4, Wegner 3 for Iowa State; Wagner 3, Miller 3, Stuber 2, Jorgenson for Missouri. Goals from foul—Wegner 2, Ludwig, Anderson, Thompson, Hood for Iowa State; Cooper 6, Wagner 5, Miller, Jorgenson for Missouri. Official—Jack North, Highland Park.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 41, South 28.
Alma 40, Albion 20.
Bowling Green 51, Dayton 28.
Carleton 45, Coe 20.
Carthage 46, Augustana 36.
Citadel 35, Charleston 25.
De Pauw 28, Wabash 21.
Detroit C. C. 26, Central S. T. 24.
Duke 38, Virginia 24.
Eureka 46, Western Normal 31.
Geneva 41, Allegheny 30.
Georgetown 28, Pittsburgh 27.
Gustavus Adolphus 34, St. John's 27.
Iowa State 32, Missouri 31.
Iowa Wesleyan 47, Penn 27.
Kansas Wesleyan 38, Bethany 31.
Kentucky 49, Mississippi 31.
LaCrosse Teachers 44, Platteville 21.
Louisiana State 57, Alabama P. I. 33.
Mass. State 33, Harvard 18.
Mississippi College 46, Millsaps 32.
Monmouth 31, Lawrence 28.
North Carolina 32, Virginia P. I. 27.
North Central 29, Lake Forest 27.
Notre Dame 30, Michigan State 25.
Oregon 41, Washington 26.
River Falls Teachers 54, Eau Claire 23.
Shurtleff 43, McKendree 33.
South Carolina 65, Maryland 28.
South Dakota 28, S. D. State 18.
St. Ambrose 24, Central 19.
Temple 38, Carnegie Tech 25.
Tennessee 30, Georgia Tech 24.
Tulane 46, Georgia 22.
Vermont 33, Norwich 20.
Washington 29, Drake 24.
Western State 39, Denver 20.
Yale 44, Penn. M. C. 33.

WASHINGTON AND LEE WIN

RALEIGH, Feb. 25 (AP)—Washington and Lee, the team that was given a place in the southern conference basketball tournament only on a recount of the ballot, knocked off North Carolina State in an upset, but the other favorites came through yesterday's first-round play handily. Here are the opening round results: North Carolina 32, Virginia P. I. 27; Washington and Lee 35, North Carolina State 34; Duke 38, Virginia 24; South Carolina 65, Maryland 28.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN

Two records were broken and one equaled in the Harvard-Brown dual swimming meet at the Harvard Pool, Cambridge, Friday night. E. E. Stowell, Harvard '34 and eastern intercollegiate 150-yard backstroke champion, made a new Harvard record of 1m. 42 4-5s. The Harvard 440-yard relay team made a new pool mark for the event of 3m. 39 2-5s., and W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, equaled the 50-yard freestyle pool mark of 24 1-5s.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Boston 48, Conn. Aggies 23.
Colgate 53, Rochester 22.
Harvard 47, Brown 24.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Boston 6, New Hampshire 1.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Rutgers 14, Lehigh 3.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Harvard 21, Tufts 11.
Penn State 14, Cornell 8.

COLLEGE STARS IN BOSTON MEET

Harvard, Cornell and Dartmouth to Compete at Garden Tonight

Despite the loss of three such brilliant athletes as Eugene E. Record, N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. and Oscar Sutermeister through graduation, and the fact that only one of its athletes who won a first place in the meet of 1932 is still on the team, Harvard University will enter the Harvard-Yale-Cornell indoor triangular track and field meet at the Boston Garden this evening a slight favorite to win. Cornell is expected to push Harvard for the victory with Dartmouth College ready to give either one a hard battle for some of the individual titles, but apparently not well enough balanced to win the meet.

This will be the fourteenth of these meets which were preceded by a Harvard - Dartmouth - Pennsylvania meet in 1917. The first of the present series was held in 1920, and Harvard has won the last eight straight, with Dartmouth winning in 1920 and 1923, and Cornell in 1921, 1922 and 1924. Harvard scored 57½ points last year, as against 39 for Cornell and 19½ for Dartmouth, so that the Crimson can spare a few of last year's points, and still have enough to win, especially if Dartmouth picks up some of the points won last year by Harvard and Cornell.

Cornell will enter the meet with three of last year's first-place winners. Joseph R. Mangan '34 will be Cornell's chief star as he won the one-mile run last year in the record time of 4m. 23s., and also won the 1000-yard run in 2m. 19 3-5s., equaling the record for that event. Richard F. Hardy '34 will be out to repeat in the 50-yard dash while David V. Burns '33, is expected to repeat in the running broad jump. The only Harvard winner of 1932 to compete will be Capt. Philip N. Dodge '33, who won and made a new record of 33s., for the 300-yard dash.

Dartmouth will not be represented by a single first-place winner of 1932; but the Green is reported as having an all-round squad that is apt to take advantage of any slip on the part of some other athlete. Three wearers of the Green who are expected to be among the winners are Robert L. Quimby '35, in the one-mile run and Robert M. Lindstrom '34 and Stephen T. Woodbury '34 in the running high jump.

The triangular meet for years has been the outstanding indoor college meet of the East and though all three colleges are operating on economy budgets, none of them wish to sacrifice these indoor games. Despite the fact that Dartmouth has abolished freshman sports, the Big Green will send freshman sprinters and a freshman relay to the meet and Cornell also is sending a full squad with freshman sprinters and a freshman relay team.

The three colleges this year have limited the number of starters in each varsity event to two with the exception of the dashes. In the varsity 50-yard dash three men will be allowed to start. In the freshmen 50-yard dash the colleges will have a limit of four men. The same procedure as a year ago will be followed in the 300-yard race which will be run in two heats and the points awarded on time. The athletes will run from staggered starts until they are by the first corner.

LOCKETT TROPHY DOUBLES START

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Play in the fifth annual Lockett trophy invitation squash racquets doubles championship got under way at The University Club here yesterday. Perry R. Pease and George D. Debevoise, Metropolitan champions, advanced 60 to the second round by defeating K. C. Brownell and Reginald Coombe of the Greenwich Field Club, 15—12, 15—6, 16—13.

The defending titleholders, Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club, who also won the title in 1931, did not get into action on the opening day.

The 1929 winners, Ernest M. Jonklass and Howes Burton of the Rockaway Hunting Club, are among the 16 teams entered. The summary:

LOCKETT TROPHY INVITATION SQUASH RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Ralph A. Powers and Lathrop S. Haskins, Harvard Club of New York, defeated R. B. M. Potter and E. L. Maxwell, Nassau Country Club, 15—9, 15—11, 13—15, 17—16.

Raymond F. DeVoe and Darwin P. Kingsley Jr., The University Club, defeated F. K. Barbour and F. B. Fisher, Union League Club, 15—11, 15—13, 15—8.

R. H. Cox and R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated W. Stapley Wonham and W. W. Taylor Jr., Round Hill Club, 15—12, 15—11, 18—13.

Perry R. Pease and George D. Debevoise, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated K. C. Brownell and Reginald Coombe, Greenwich Field Club, 15—12, 15—6, 18—13.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	21	7	8	83	51	49
Buffalo	21	6	9	102	61	48
Syracuse	21	5	11	110	92	47
Windsor	13	6	18	72	95	32
Detroit	10	3	23	60	85	23
Cleveland	7	5	24	78	121	19

RESULT FEB. 24

London 7, Syracuse 0.

LONDON LEADS LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 25—London Tecumsehs climbed into first place in the International Hockey League here last night by scoring a 7-to-0 victory over the Syracuse Stars. It was one of the greatest upsets of the season, for the high-scoring Stars were counted on to give London a stiff argument. The visitors missed Gordon Savage, their captain and defense man. London is now one point ahead of Buffalo in the standing.

BILL WALKER SATISFIED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24 (AP)—Bill Walker, left-handed pitcher, formerly with the New York Giants, has signed a one-year contract with the St. Louis Cardinals. The amount involved was not made public, but Walker announced himself well satisfied with the terms and expressed confidence he would have a great season.

CUBS SIGN OUTFIELDER

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have signed another recruit outfielder, Paul McCarron, who spent part of last season with the Albany-Reading club of the International League. McCarron, a left-handed batsman and thrower, started well for the International League club, but failed to finish the season.

ATZ IS UPMIRE-IN-CHIEF

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—Jakie Atz, veteran Texas League player and manager of the six-time pennant-winning Fort Worth Baseball Club from 1920-25, was appointed umpire-in-chief of the Texas League for 1933 at the annual schedule meeting of league club owners here recently.

Bermuda Tennis Starts—No Upsets

By the Associated Press

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 25—Visiting net stars from England and the United States went through their first-round matches without difficulty yesterday as the annual championship of the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club got under way.

The four leading players from the United States—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, R. Berkeley Bell of Ne York, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J.—lost only two games all told in winning their first-round singles matches. The English stars worked a little harder, but all won in straight sets.

Sutter defeated Ogden Goelet, 6—0, 6—0; Lott also won in love sets from G. Sheppard of Bermuda; Bell defeated Surgeon Commander Williams of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—1, and Hall eliminated Frank Gosling of Bermuda, 6—1, 6—0.

K. C. Gandar Dower, leader of the British team, won his match from F. W. Winnall, Bermuda, 6—3, 6—3. H. G. N. Cooper defeated Wallis Merrihew, 6—0, 6—1, and P. K. Tinkler beat Remsen Schenck, 6—0, 6—0. Cooper and Tinkler are members of the British team.

In other leading men's singles matches, H. C. Brunie of New York defeated Brownlow Eve, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—0, and A. W. Law Jr. defeated Gray Robinson, Bermuda, 6—1, 6—2.

The American successes continued in the doubles and in the women's tournaments almost unbroken. Lott and Sutter had an easy doubles triumph, defeating Williams and Winnall, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—1, and Hall and Brunie beat Eve and Freisenbruch, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—2. Bell and Mangin and the English team of Tinkler and E. R. Avory advanced by default.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia led the way in the women's singles. Miss Rice defeated Dorothy Pagenstecher of Greenwich, Conn., 6—1, 6—1, and Miss Hilleary eliminated Mrs. Freeman, 6—0, 6—1. They teamed together in the doubles to defeat the Misses Snowden of Bermuda, 6—1, 6—0.

Florence S. LeBoutellier of New York easily defeated Miss Blanchard of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—2, and Frieda Scharman defeated Miss Barbara Stoddard, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Other women's doubles matches saw Mrs. H. C. Brunie and Miss LeBoutellier defeat Mrs. J. C. Donnett and Miss Hassell, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Pagenstecher and Betty Collins of Bermuda defeat Mrs. Harold Trimingham and Mabel Rainsford, Bermuda, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, and Mrs. Robinson and Miss Frances Gilbert of Bermuda defeat another Bermuda team, Mrs. Randolph and Frances Smith, 6—3, 6—2.

In the mixed doubles, Miss Scharman and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Mr. and Mrs Leighton Brewer of Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

HARVARD CLUB WINS THE CLASS C TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Defeating the Montclair Athletic Club 3 to 2 on the courts of the Downtown Athletic Club, yesterday, the Harvard Club won the Metropolitan Class C. squash racquets team championship for 1933. Harvard had previously won the New York division round robin and Montclair had won the New Jersey-Westchester division round robin. W. K. Rice, J. L. Jacobs and J. M. Olmstead were the Harvard winners. The summary:

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated F. C. Hurd, 15—8, 15—6, 15—17.

J. L. Jacobs, Harvard Club, defeated H. L. Hanschka, 15—11, 9—15, 15—13, 15—7.

J. M. Olmstead, Harvard Club, defeated D. Young, 15—5, 15—11, 15—4.

R. Roehr, Montclair A. C., defeated R. K. Webel, 13—16, 16—14, 15—11, 9—15, 15—13.

Manno Torres, Montclair A. C., defeated W. Maynard, 15—12, 17—18, 15—12, 12—15, 15—13.

HUSKIES STOPPED BY OREGON, 41-26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 25—The University of Oregon darkened the University of Washington Huskies' chances for the northwest basketball championship when it beat Washington, 41 to 26, here last night. This was Oregon's second victory of the season.

Washington found itself lost at the end of the first half when the score stood 23 to 13. When the Oregon team came back on the floor it practically duplicated what it did in the first half. The summary:

OREGON		WASHINGTON
Robertson, lf	rg	Lee, Cook
Berg, Simons, rf	lg	Heaman
Roberts, c	c	P. Antoncich
Stevens, Rotenberg, lg	rf	Hanover, Weber
Olinger, rg	lf	Galer

Score—Oregon 41, Washington 26. Goals from floor—Olinger 6, Stevens 3, Robertson 3, Rotenberg 2, Roberts 2 for Oregon; Lee 4, Hanover 2, Galer, Weber, Antoncich, Heaman for Washington. Goals from foul—Olinger 3, Roberts 3, Simons 2, Rotenberg for Oregon; Hanover 3, Galer, Lee, Cook for Washington. Referee—Robert M. Morris, Seattle.

WEST INDIES TEAM PICKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I., Feb. 25—After a series of trial matches here, the following 15 players were selected by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control to comprise the cricket team from these colonies which will leave April 4 on a tour of England: From Trinidad: G. C. Grant (captain), C. A. Roach, C. A. Wiles, Ben Sealy, E. Achong, C. A. Merry. From Barbados: E. L. G. Hoad, H. C. Griffith, E. A. Martindale. From Jamaica: George Headley, R. A. Valentine, F. R. Martin, O. DaCosta, Ivan Barrow (1st stumper). From British Guiana: C. Christiani (2nd stumper). Grant, the captain, who is an old Cambridge Blue, skippered the West Indies team in the Antipodean tour some years ago when the West Indies won a test match against Australia for the first time in cricket history. The West Indies cricketers expect to engage in three test matches in England and a number of county matches.

INDIANS MAY DESERT STADIUM

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians may have to desert the municipal stadium and return to their old stand at League Park for the start of the 1933 baseball season. After an inspection of the stadium diamond, General Manager Billy Evans of the Tribe said he was convinced it would not be in shape by April 12 and said he would order tickets for the old park printed for the first two weeks.

FLYERS WIN THIRD STRAIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 25—Coach Al Hughes' St. Louis Flyers made it three straight victories as they defeated Tulsa 3 to 1 here last night to tie the Oilers for the first place in the American Hockey Association standing. George Massecar, left wing, figured in every one of the three St. Louis goals, scoring two himself.

PERKINS TO GIVE EXHIBITION

Frank Perkins of the Boston Chess Club is to give an exhibition of simultaneous chess play at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. It is being held under the auspices of the Cambridge Y Chess Club.

FLORIDA MAY PROVE UPSET

Meets Favorite Kentucky Five Today in Southeastern Tourney

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25 (AP)—Florida, the unsung team that contributed the most surprising upset of last year's tournament, has another opportunity today to add to its reputation as despoiler of hopes when it engages Kentucky, the favorite, in the second round of the Southeastern Conference basketball championship here.

A year ago Florida astonished the experts by defeating Maryland, the defending champion, in the opening contest. Florida has enjoyed a better season than in 1932; but it is hardly accorded any more chance against Kentucky than it was 12 months ago against Maryland.

The Kentucky contest is scheduled for 8 o'clock tonight. Other games today bring together Tulane and Vanderbilt at 3 o'clock, Alabama and Mississippi State at 4:15 and Louisiana State and Tennessee at 9:15.

Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana State, the seeded teams along with Vanderbilt, came through yesterday's tussles with little difficulty. Vanderbilt, as well as Mississippi State and Florida, slipped into the second round on byes.

Alabama, expending no more effort than was needed, won from Sewanee 41 to 28 in the first engagement. Louisiana State won a decisive victory over Auburn 57 to 33.

Mississippi kept Kentucky busy during the first half, but the Wildcats, the only team to finish the regular Conference season without defeat, pushed ahead in the second period to win, 49 to 31. E. F. Sale '33 and De Moisey, center and forward, were the big guns of the Lexington team's attack. Sale scored 17 points and De Moisey 16.

Tulane uncorked a furious offensive in the last half against Georgia to eliminate the last year's Southern Conference champions, 46 to 22. Georgia Tech, the host team, also fell, losing to Tennessee 30 to 24 in the hardest fought battle of the day.

Hammond Scores Over a Century

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 25 (AP)—Featured by two brilliant innings, one just over the century and the other just under, England today scored 418 runs for the loss of 8 wickets in the first innings of the fifth and final test cricket match with Australia. The Aussies scored 435 runs in their first innings yesterday.

Harold Larwood, whose "body line" style of bowling caused so much argument in the early matches, and Wally Hammond were in the wickets as play started and the score mounted rapidly. Larwood scored 98 runs and Hammond 101. Hammond's wicket finally fell when he tried to drive one from Lee and missed. He hit 12 fours in his innings, which lasted 3h. 17m. Larwood's innings included one 6, one 5 and nine 4s in 2h. 20m. of polished and powerful driving. A crowd of 17,000 saw the morning play and increased to 35,000 in the afternoon. The summary:

ENGLAND—First Innings

	Runs
Jardine, c Oldfield; b O'Reilly	18
Sutcliffe, c Richardson; b O'Reilly	56
Hammond lbw, b Lee	101
Larwood, b Lee; c Ironmonger	98
Leyland, run out	42
Ames, run out	4
Paynter, b Lee	9
Wyatt, c Ironmonger; b O'Reilly	51
Allen, not out	23
Extras	14
Total	418

Fall of wickets: 1 for 31; 2 for 153; 3 for 245; 4 for 310; 5 for 330; 6 for 349; 7 for 374; 8 for 418.

INDIAN CARGO RATE SOUGHT BY BOSTON

Equalization of ocean steamship rates from Aleppy, Cochin and Karachi, India, to Boston with those to New York, is sought by the Boston Port Authority, in formal requests to the steamship lines serving the Indian ports. Commodities involved include crude rubber, tin and cocoamats. Heretofore, Boston was assessed a higher rate on cargoes from these ports than that which was charged to New York, said the Port Authority.

The Blue Funnel Line, one of the chief Far East services of the port of Boston, has agreed to make changes which will equalize the rates to Boston and to New York from these Indian ports. Officials of the Port Authority state that in their opinion the other lines in the trade will follow suit, to the end that increased business for the port of Boston will be developed with considerable savings to importers using Boston.

CARRIGAN TO COACH AT BATES

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 25 (AP)—William F. Carrigan, manager of the Boston Red Sox both in their championship days and later in less prosperous times, will coach the Bates College pitchers and catchers starting March 7, Prof., Oliver F. Cutts, physical director, announced yesterday. Carrigan agreed to assist Coach Dave Morey and the college by taking charge of the preliminary practice until Morey is able to do the work.

War-Time Business Activity Of the U. S. Grew With Peace

Although Under Constant Attack by Private Industry, the Tendency Is Upward—Economic Stress Rather Increased Its Pace

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the seventeenth.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Government competition with business has taken a somewhat different form in the United States from that in Europe. There is the same haziness over the exact line of demarcation between the rôles of government and private industry.

But of one thing there has never been any popular question in the United States: a belief, amounting to political dogma, in the advantages of individualism, which has grown up as a corollary to pioneer life in the conquest of a vast continent. The progress made by the Socialist Party in the Old World, for example, shows no equivalent in the United States. Theoretically, at any rate, both major political parties, business, and the man-in-the-street have rendered homage to private initiative and aggressive individualism in the exploitation of virgin raw resources, and the upbuilding of the country.

With the World War, however, there came a sudden increase in governmental control and management of business. Telephones and railroads were taken over. Shipping was managed as a national unit. It was assumed that all this governmental management would end with the war and, in point of fact, the railroads, steamship lines and telephones have all since been turned back to stockholders.

Peace Did Not Mean the End

Since that day, however, and possibly as a result of the war-time experience, there has been a marked statistical increase in public competition with business whether in federal, state or local governments. Political theories, up to 1932, showed only a grudging accommodation to this changing trend. The business slump starting in 1929 accelerated the movement, however, particularly in the realm of finance and credit. In the $3,500,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the United States set up an agency for socialized credit, that is today doing a federal banking business on a vast and unparalleled scale.

It is significant that this huge agency was created with the acquiescence and by the desire of private business. By a paradox, the system was set up during a political administration pledged to "rugged individualism." The accession of President-Elect Roosevelt possibly marks the political recognition of a change in national viewpoint which has developed with diminishing returns from national resources. At least, Mr. Roosevelt laid down the theory in a campaign speech at Los Angeles, last October, that the age of individualistic exploitation has passed, and that of collective control has begun; while on the practical side, Mr. Roosevelt apparently supports government operation of Muscle Shoals and the development of a vast federally encouraged project in the whole Tennessee River Valley.

In Deeper Every Year

Setting aside philosophic generalizations, the fact is that the United States is today engaged in an extraordinary number of different business enterprises. Private business actively objects to some of these enterprises and supplies data as to the extent of the competition. Here are some of the instances, taken at random from an extensive list: The Government now runs its own railroads in Alaska and Panama; it operates its own steamship lines and barge lines and it subsidizes air mail lines.

It is a caterer and operates restaurants in government buildings and canteens in army and navy posts; it is an entertainer, and runs motion picture shows for men in uniform to which the public is frequently admitted; it is a clothing manufacturer, and makes uniforms for army and navy at a cost which private manufacturers assert is excessive; it runs steel foundries, produces helium, manufactures harness and saddlery; it repairs railroad equipment, operates dairy farms and lithograph plants; it generates and sells electric energy to an increasing degree.

Farm Enterprises Expensive

It speculates in farm commodities through huge expenditures by the Federal Farm Board; it conducts through the Department of Agriculture a market news service, at cost of $1,000,000 a year, which has supplanted private enterprises of the same sort; it operates tailor shops, barber shops, shoe-repair shops, laundries, gasoline and service stations for the army and navy; it runs extensive restaurants at the Senate and House sides of the Capitol, where space, heat, light and overhead are furnished free.

It provides free shaves and haircuts for Congressmen; bunkers ships at the Panama Canal; builds canals and highroads paralleling railroads, and then, through its federally operated credit agency, the R. F. C. lends huge sums of taxpayers' money to the same carriers; it operates a huge parcel post system which handled 837,000,000 parcels in 1930 at a deficit of $15,000,000, of a type formerly carried by private express companies.

These are only some of the activities of the Federal Government. They present a somewhat confused picture of socialized enterprise that has grown up, more or less haphazard, with no controlled planning as to the relationship of government with business. Against nearly all of the foregoing enterprises some protest is registered by private business. In some cases the protest is more emphatic than in others, and the public must be left to judge of the justice of these complaints.

Cities Active in Field

Other forms of government competition with business have grown up in recent years, particularly in the municipal field. Cities, with only few exceptions, now run their own water systems, although only a few years ago such systems were privately owned. Street cars in some cities are operated by the municipality. More particularly there has been a growth in interest in publicly owned power plants. In 1922, city establishments had electrical energy output of only 4,529,871,113 kilowatt hours.

By 1927, according to the federal census of electric industries of that year, the amount had about doubled. In the latter year municipal systems constituted 50.7 per cent of the total number of all such establishments, as against 40.6 per cent five years earlier. Municipal plants remain strongest in number in the north central states, and in eight of these—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—there are more than half the total. In 1929 the chief municipal power systems were those at Los Angeles, Calif., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Cleveland, Ohio, and Lansing, Mich., with total of 1,643,511,073 kilowatt hours, of which the plant at Los Angeles contributed almost half.

In the federal power development field, it is estimated that completion of the Boulder Canyon project, and retention in federal ownership of Muscle Shoals will yield a combined production of 4,530,000,000 kilowatt hours, or about half the total output of all city-operated plants.

Under Constant Attack

Government interference with business is under almost constant attact in the United States, and the point of view of private business in this regard will be presented in a later article in this series.

Defenders of public operation offer several arguments. In the first place, there seems no doubt that much of the pressure for government "interference" comes from business itself. Mr. G. C. Miller, head of the Dodge Manufacturing Corporation, for example, in a recent magazine article says:

"But the entire blame does not rest with government. Business men and chambers of commerce have gone to Washington and asked government to make navigable, unnavigable rivers; to make farmable, unfarmable lands; to build and maintain canals and railroads; to establish superfluous shipyards. Business men have flocked to Washington for assistance from the Department of Commerce on problems which were their own problems."

There is another school of thought which not only explains government competition, but defends it. The R. F. C., for example, it is declared, needs no defense, any more than government operation of such public services as the post office. The tendency of the times, these advocates declare, is toward economic planning, and to secure this, social control over the credit function is required.

Must Compete Some

In addition, they argue, the Government must step in frequently with some direct form of competition, not to supplant private initiative but to act as a regulator. This, it is argued, "always" has been the development in government affairs and is likely so to be, whether definitely ticketed Socialism or not.

For example, a representative of the American Federation of Labor, testifying before the Shannon committee of the House, declared that government manufacture of uniforms and clothing was "essential to the maintenance of proper standards of work and wages in the clothing industries." The same contention holds good in the large field of publicly owned power plants. The Massachusetts Special Committee on Control and Conduct of Public Utilities in March, 1930, for example, said:

"The existing municipal plants have been of real value in keeping the possibility of public ownership and operation in the minds of those responsible for the industry. Their existence has had the further advantage that while they do not compete with privately owned plants, the example of each method of operation acts as a stimulus to the other. No town will be satisfied with poorer service or higher rates than adjacent communities receive."

Ships in Canal 'Go' On Green Lights

Traffic lights for waterways, with a personnel trained for regulating water traffic, to a list of "regulations" that would do credit to enforcement of street traffic in small cities, are now in use in the Cape Cod Canal.

No longer do boats come and go at will. No longer is it necessary to await signals that the waterway is clear for the passage of large

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A Stroll Along City Byways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

BROWSING about the near North Side, among the various studios, galleries and shops, is like scanning shelves of miscellaneous books. You never know just what the next volume will bring forth. To the casual visitor each new look into a shop window is a discovery. It may be treasures from the Orient—Chinese vases, rugs, or ornaments. It may be Indian accessories for the home—baskets, pottery from the Southwest, gay Mexican fruit strung on colored cord.

Or, it may be etchings, paintings, or elegant lamps. In some windows only an intimation of what is in the treasure chest behind is indicated. Nothing but a stroll inside will satisfy the desire to see the beautiful things which might enhance one's home.

If by chance one leaves broad Michigan Avenue and wanders into cross streets such as Superior, Elm, Chestnut, Oak, Ontario, or Huron, there are other types of quaint little shops to be found. Old nomes have given way to artists studios. Brownstone and brick-row houses have become havens for private collections of antiques that now are put upon the market, or for new quarters of interior decorators.

Recently a Dwelling, Now a Shop

Crisp white draperies at one of these former home bay-windows and a hospitable lighted lamp, invite one to the new shop of Mr. James G. Skidmore, vice-president of the Illinois Decorators' Association, who has recently taken over the first floor of one of these old homes.

Although meant to be a shop, the five-room apartment is so arranged that the furnishings can be shown in all the possibilities of a home setting. A very unusual mahogany, oval-topped table with satinwood border, made in the time of George III, gives one the impression of being in a dining room. This leads to the front, where living-room furniture, interesting screens and fine lamps with shimmering white silk shades lose themselves in a home atmosphere.

A "sample of a room" has been fitted up like a little gem, with a color scheme of powder blue and white, where are shown dainty French pieces, an oyster white, decorated, French desk and here and there a French blue vase. The walls are white and the floor is covered with white linoleum while the small square of a ceiling is done in powder blue.

The former kitchen, butler's pantry and diningroom have been thrown into a large office and semi-storeroom, the walls are painted a soft brown including the cupboards whose doors open to reveal a canary-yellow lining where vases and bric-a-brac await a final placing.

Selling a Private Collection

Another old home, on a cross street, has its first floor filled with a private collection of antiques which have been in the process of accumulation for 10 years and are now put on the market. Here an old cherry inlaid desk, small Italian cabinets and chairs, are arranged to seem almost like home. A small, French provincial, end table, which on occasion is transformed into a dainty writing desk, has quite unusual workmanship. To accomplish the change from small table to tiny desk the top is lifted and swung completely over to rest on two little supports to form the writing leaf. The upper part of the desk containing the pigeon holes, little drawers, and secret recess is lifted when the top is turned back, as a sewing machine comes up for use.

A tramp up and down some of these side streets gives one a feeling of treasure hunting. An English basement may beckon one to antiques from across the seas. Other settings offer tapestries and Mexican tea cloths made of fiber. Occasionally a little cottage hoisted on a high brick foundation, a relic of the days before the fire, may hold some curiosities or the pet hobby of its owner.

Old Toys Exclusively

An old-fashioned doll buggy with high wooden wheels, fringed canopy and old leather seat was seen in the window of one of these modest places. It was just a sample of the antique doll furniture and children's playthings of long ago that were to be seen within. At this Once-Upon-a-Time Toy Shop Miss Mary Mason brings together, in addition to the toys for children gathered about her little puppet stage, a collection of old-time children's and doll's furniture. A tiny reproduction of the John Alden cradle, the original of which is in a Massachusetts museum, doll chairs, and doll dishes are in this collection. "Sunday dishes" for dolls and plain "every-day" ones have come all the way from Nuremberg.

Not all of the unusual shops are located on the near North Side, for often in the most unexpected places in the rush and push of the business loop may be found tucked away a very interesting corner for antiques. In the basement of a men's clothing store is a room entirely given over to old china, cabinets, and chairs. Scooting up in an elevator of an office building one is surprised to see flashing by on one of the floors a little antique shop, glowing like a gem where lights glitter among crystal, lusterware and jade. In this small shop Miss Marie I. Grogan is busy matching up sets of square, milk-glass plates, with a pansy pattern in the corners, or getting together plates of the same ware with swirl and lacy borders.

Fruit plates, she says, are coming into vogue in the middle West and she is collecting those with different colored borders but all having pears, blackberries, peaches, or other fruit painted in their centers. Chinese things are mingled with early American in her shop. A pair of Shensi chests sometimes placed one above the other have Chinese scenes painted on a black lacquered background.

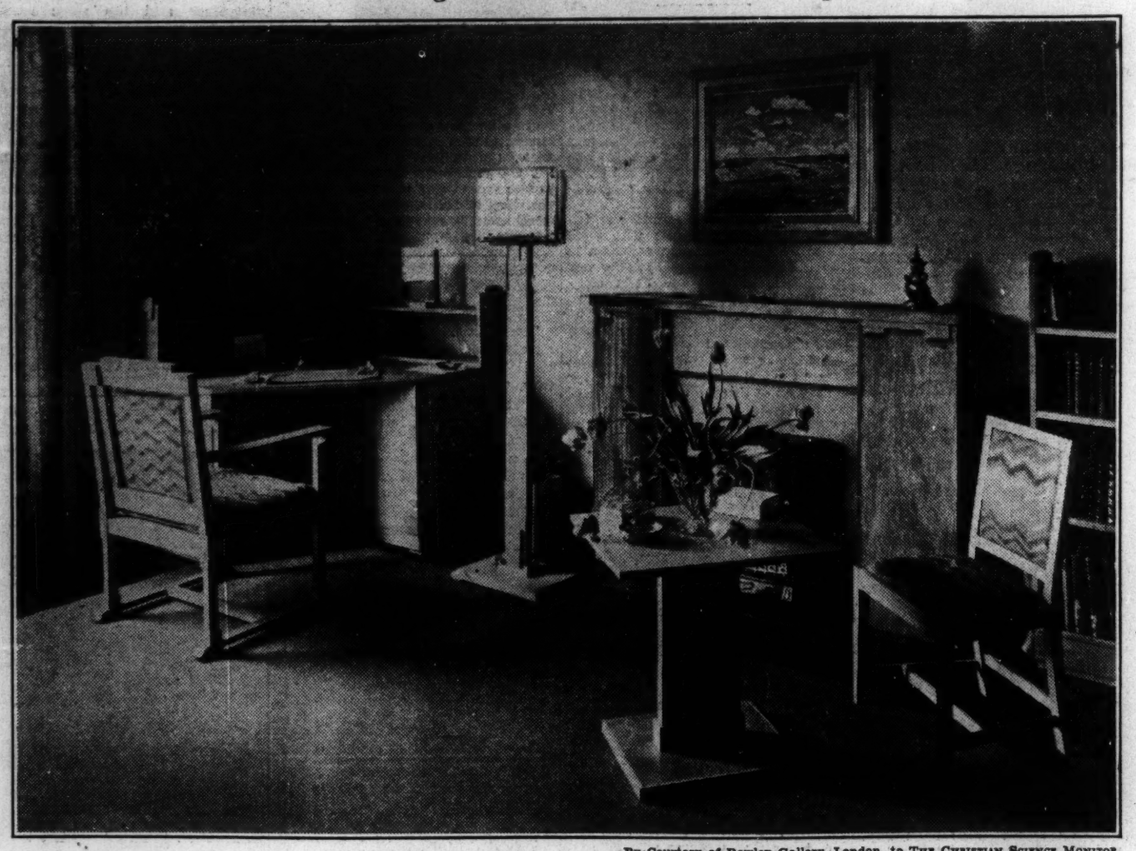
M. R. Z.

Courtesy Beluze et Pacq, Decorators, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THIS MODERN HOME, OUTFITTED WITH FURNITURE FROM HOMES OF THE PAST, THE GRACE AND LIGHTNESS OF FRENCH CABINET WORK DATING 1725 TO 1750 OFFERS STRONG CONTRAST TO THE QUEEN ANNE AND EARLY GEORGIAN FORMS THAT WERE MOST FAVORED IN ENGLAND DURING THE SAME QUARTER CENTURY

In the Paris home of an American lady is this salon, with its furnishings throughout in the manner of Louis XV. Here are exemplified clearly the dominating characteristics that prevailed in the first half of the eighteenth century in France, when soft curves had wholly taken the place of all straight lines, whether in the framework of a chair or in the details of its carved legs and arms. In this interior the paneling is painted white and its moldings are light green. The curtains are of peach damask, a tone that occurs again in the soft covering of brocade silk. Two armchairs are in light green touched with gold, while others and several larger articles are in natural walnut. An Oriental rug carries all the colors that are found elsewhere. Contemporary engravings and Chinese porcelains are fitting details.

Modern Designs That Utilize Corner Spaces



By Courtesy of Rowley Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The advantage of locating the more important groups of furniture in the corners of a room of small or medium size is suggested by this view, in which is shown a desk especially designed for this treatment

London

CORNERWISE furnishing is receiving much attention nowdays as a means of saving space in small rooms. Quite a lot of furniture is now available which is specially suitable for this particular use and it is found that if one begins by first equipping the corners, it is sometimes possible to get in place as many as four pieces and still leave most of the main floor space clear to move about in, and for chairs and a table.

There are two quite different ways in which corners can be furnished. One way is to furnish across the corners, using furniture which is triangular or fan-shaped, instead of rectangular, in plan. Cupboards, cabinets, small tables for the lounge, writing desks, dressing tables, even sideboards, are now sometimes made with this recently developed shape.

The second way is to follow the shape of the corner, instead of furnishing across it, arranging the furniture as extensively as possible along each wall. This is an especially good way of arranging shallow bookshelves or cabinets; it is often the only way when windows or a door happen to be near the corner of a room. But in almost every room there are at least two corners available for furnishing across, and generally the others can be successfully treated in spite of doors or windows, by arranging shallow furniture along one wall.

In furnishing a small interior another important point is to select furniture of small size, so that its scale may be proportionate to the room. The chief rules to remember are: To begin with the corners; to avoid tall pieces or those that project too far into the room; to keep to furniture of modest size.

The importance of corner furnishing is shown by the fact that if, in a small interior, the four cornerwise pieces are moved out nearer the center of the room, an effect of overcrowding at once results, but well-equipped corners suggest coziness and comfort.

London Notes

Mrs. Baldwin, the wife of the former Prime Minister, whose interest in old furniture has already been described on this page, has discovered a new and delightful use for antique coffers. Visitors to her drawing-room exhibition of British silks the other day were both surprised and delighted to observe that she had opened an old oak coffer and filled it with laurel leaves, both the massed dark green foliage and its picturesque container showing to new and unexpected advantage when combined in this novel form of decoration.

* * *

Collectors to whom objects of the reign of Queen Victoria already appeal as antiques, despite the fact that the earliest are less than 100 years old, will be interested to hear that the Victoria case in the Royal Room at the London Museum near St. James's Palace, has recently received the last gown—it is made of black silk—worn by the Queen in 1901.

Lighting Devices of Many Countries

Boston

A COLLECTION of lamps that includes types used in many different countries during the last 2500 years is being shown at the R. H. White Company through Tuesday, Feb. 28. The gathering of these devices that show the long progress of the development, from pottery bowls to our own electric-light bulbs, was done by Dr. Charles F. Brown of Toledo.

It shows crude stone lamps of early centuries, as well as Egyptian, Chinese, Jewish, Greek and Roman forms made of pottery and bronze. Of later periods are the artistic productions of Spain, Italy, India and Russia, and those of England and France. An especially complete group is that devoted to lights of various sorts which were in use during the late eighteenth century in America.

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Viewed By One of the Staff

Although one report of the Cluett Collection has already appeared in these columns, the following review by a member of the staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is written with such breadth of view, fine discrimination and clearness that it seems to justify this second article on the same exhibit.

By ANNE WEBB KARNAGHAN

Boston

HUNDREDS of pieces of American furniture of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are on the market today but in the confusion of numbers there is little opportunity to gain a clear-cut idea of American cabinetwork at its best in these periods. This condition therefore throws into relief such an exhibition of American furniture as that which opened at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Tuesday, January 17. The furniture has been lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and includes without exception only pieces of first quality. To have within the compass of a single gallery so many fine examples of the Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and Sheraton periods, and of the Duncan Phyfe episode clarifies the mind as to the essentials of each style.

There are no transitional pieces, none of uncertain intent bending two ways between conflicting ideas. Instead, each expresses with clarity and distinction the purest interpretation of the style in which it has been conceived. One finds discrimination in the choices of woods, an intuitive sense of good proportion, an appreciation of the subtle balance between ornamentation and form, and full accord with the spirit of the times. In addition there is originality which sets them apart as being more than examples of merely good craftsmanship.

Here Fine and Decorative Arts Blend

Unquestionably such cabinetwork furnishes strong support for the contention that no legitimate division can be made between the fine and the minor arts. The perfunctory application of current designs, however well done, could never have given to John Seymour's satinwood secretary in the Cluett Collection its finesse of detail and perfect relationship of parts. Rather it was the artist's imagination and his grace of mind which made this more than an ordinarily good secretary. It is this individuality of the artist's mind which protects originality in one period from imitation in another and makes it impossible to reproduce out of its era anything except the outward form of a work of art.

Similar observations might be made in regard to the majority of examples in this collection. There are superb Chippendale pieces which depend for their character upon the relationship of mass to contour and of carved ornamentation to plain surface. Furniture of this type was usually of a single kind of wood. The requirements of perfection within this style were no less exacting than in the style which succeeded it but opportunities for variation were fewer.

The Late 1700's Strongly Exemplified

In the Sheraton and Heppelwhite period, there burst forth a play of imagination expressed in innumerable combinations of woods, and in the multiple application of inlays or carving of the simple husk garland, vase, and lamp motifs then in vogue. This is the style most fully illustrated in the collection. Two rare bow-front commodes, tip-top and drop-leaf tables, sofas, a unique mixing table by Seymour, secretaries, and some half-dozen mirrors and chairs show no duplication in even the smallest detail. Yet all belong unmistakably to a single period and represent the most splendid achievements within that particular field.

There is a notable group of Duncan Phyfe, Empire, and related examples. This Empire style, before which even Sheraton himself gave way, marks the beginning of an era which has not yet entirely vanished. The psychology which produced Duncan Phyfe and his contemporaries was entirely unknown to the makers of the handsome bow-front commodes and Chippendale secretary in the collection. A personal note has crept in. Ornamentation, purely decorative in preceding periods, already shows the taint of symbolism and paves the way for the rapid degeneration of furniture design which overtook Phyfe. But in these early examples of the era are expressed the spontaneity of discovery, a surviving sense of good proportion, and an appreciation of fine woods.

McIntire Not Influenced by Empire

Such examples hold back, as it were, the oncoming decadence which still weighs heavily on the cabinetmakers today. Three sofas by Samuel McIntire are included in this late group. McIntire adapts lightly the symbolic cornucopia and sheaves of wheat, but he belongs, nevertheless, to the new day which had been precipitated by the French Revolution and democracy. In comparison with his immediate predecessors represented in the Cluett Collection, it must be admitted that he is less light in hand and brain.

In the perfection of these three styles, so amply illustrated in these selections, many may gain a new high level of appreciation of American cabinetwork since 1760. There are over 50 pieces of furniture on view, together with eight paintings, six of which are portraits by Gilbert Stuart, and two miniature pastels by John Sharples. The collection will be exhibited at the Boston Museum for the coming year, in a newly completed exhibition gallery in the wing of decorative arts.

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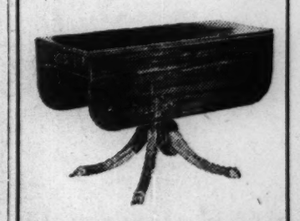
Combined Living and Dining Table—Closed, it would go pleasantly behind a sofa or against a wall . . . open, it is a generous-sized dining-table. Extensions pull out on either side, and are as firm as a rock! Walnut. The $90 grade . . . $45



Sofa Table—This type is becoming increasingly popular with people of taste. It is a copy of the charming 18th century English type, so eagerly sought and so hard to find! Mahogany veneer. Reeded edge. The $48 grade . . . $32

John Wanamaker New York
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EDUCATIONAL

President's Social Committee Reports

Showing Where Better Teachers Are Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE need for giving all boys and girls in the United States a more equal opportunity in education cries louder every time either the teaching or the financial conditions of the schools throughout the nation are considered. This is decidedly true of the report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends entitled "Education" just released. Large numbers of untrained persons are teaching school, says the report. This statement throws into strong relief the fact that in some large urban sections of the country thousands of thoroughly trained, experienced teachers are without positions and some of the normal training schools are all but closing because of feeding an immense oversupply of teachers. Thus we have the situation which calls for state and federal aid in equalizing.

Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, author of the committee's report on education, in discussing the problem of supplying teachers, writes:

"In spite of all the efforts which have been made to professionalize teachers and school administrators, untrained persons are still to be found in charge of many schools, and especially in rural sections, supervision is sometimes so limited as to be ineffective. It is estimated by the National Survey of the Education of Teachers that between 20 and 30 per cent of the elementary school teachers of this country have less than two years of education beyond the high school and that between 10 and 15 per cent of the teachers in senior high schools have less than four years of college education. Much larger percentages of both groups of teachers are without special professional training.

A Million More Every Nine Years

"The draft on the nation's material and intellectual resources to staff schools and colleges is one of the most exacting demands made on the American educational system. The average tenure of teachers is between seven and nine years. At least every nine years more than a million new teachers are required by the educational system of this country. When it is recognized that the teaching profession must compete with industry and with the other professions for the higher grades of intelligence, the magnitude of the task of recruiting the teaching profession is apparent."

Pointing to improvements in teaching, Dr. Judd comments: "The professional training of teachers has been accompanied by widespread experimentation with methods of instruction. The movement to introduce radical changes in methods of teaching made decided progress during the last decade of the nineteenth century. A notable group of educational reformers attacked the methods then in use as formal and unadapted to the experiences of pupils. The efforts of these reformers were powerfully reinforced during the early years of this century by the findings which issued from tests and measures applied to school results. After the application of these tests the educational world was convinced that formal drill was not so effective as it had been assumed to be.

Merits of Using Textbooks

"No phase of teaching was more vigorously criticized than the formal recitation which resulted from the slavish use of textbooks. American schools differ radically from the schools of Europe in the fact that they depend largely on textbooks, while most of the instruction in European schools is oral. The use of textbooks has the advantage of supplying pupils, provided they are competent readers, with a range of information broader than that which is likely to be in the possession of individual teachers.

"On the other hand, the use of textbooks has the distinct disadvantage that teachers and pupils may become dependent on verbal formulæ. It was the universally accepted procedure in the middle of the nineteenth century and a very common procedure at later periods for teachers to conduct recitations which were literally exercises in verbatim repetition of the sentences in the textbooks. It was against formalism of this type that the reformers directed their most vigorous attacks.

"Although it survives in some quarters, the memoriter method of teaching and learning is now very generally recognized as inadequate. New methods are being experimented with on a large scale. Laboratory exercises are being employed, especially in courses in the sciences. Shop exercises have been introduced in many schools."

Other new educational methods described by Dr. Judd include the so-called library method, "supervised study," individual instruction and abandonment of harsh forms of discipline. The whole report is a comprehensive study of educational trends in the United States made as the result of investigation conducted by the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, under Dr. Judd's supervision.

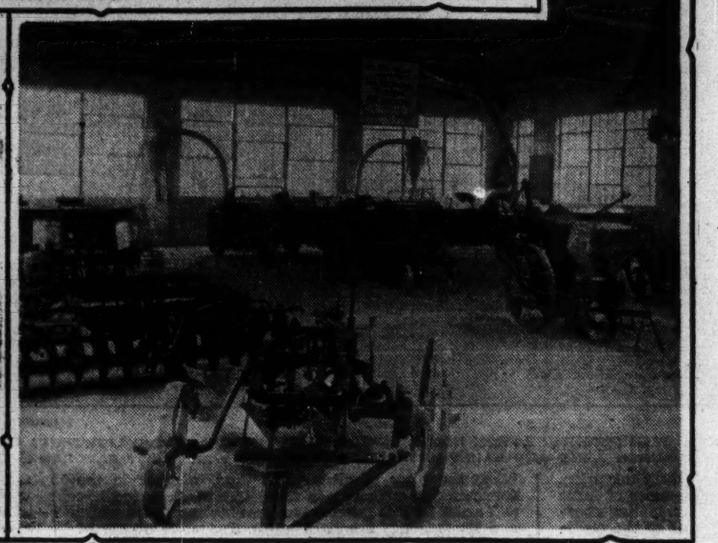
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Field Work at the National Farm School in Pennsylvania.

Right—Off to His Day's Work.

Lower Left—The Administration Building.

Right—Demonstration Farm Machinery Loaned to the School for Educational Purposes.



A School Whose Graduates Become Farmers

And Which Continues to Grow on the 'Supreme Worth of Agriculture'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

RESPONDING to the largest number of applications in the history of the institution, the National Farm School of Bucks County, near here, increased its enrollment for the new class admitted this month, from 50 to 80 students, according to an announcement made by Mr. Herbert D. Allman, president of the school.

The Farm School offers a three-year training of 36 consecutive months in scientific and practical agriculture to city boys who are inherently interested in farming but cannot afford to enter an agricultural college, teaching not only the theory of farming, but its application through the actual planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops and the care of livestock.

Founded in 1896 by Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, who was one of this city's outstanding Rabbis, the school has been maintained, up until this year, entirely by private subscriptions, and has provided board, tuition and books, to its students, without charge. This year it has been found necessary to charge a nominal fee in order to partly defray operating expenses.

For Boys of Any Creed

While mainly supported by Jewish subscriptions, the school is nonsectarian, boys of any creed being admitted. Any boy over 17 years of age, who has completed two years or more of a high school course, and who possesses a convincing desire to follow agriculture as a vocation, is eligible for admission, but moral stability is highly important and stress is laid on this side of each boy's training while at the school.

Dr. Krauskopf, the founder, was for many years interested in movements for the betterment of his own people and of the city's poor, in 1892 having organized the Personal Interest Society which was the forerunner of the present Social Service Agencies. In 1893 he was instrumental in establishing the Model Dwelling Association, in an effort to rid the city of its slums, and in 1894 he urged the establishment of a model kitchen for the poor.

It was on a trip to Russia in 1894, which he undertook in order to see the condition of the Jews in that country, while visiting Count Tolstoy, that he inspected the Jewish agricultural school at Odessa, and was impressed with the evident enthusiasm with which the Jews there availed themselves of the opportunity for agricultural training.

Discussing with his host the future of his own people who were migrating in such large numbers to the United States, the thought was presented that, as the Jews originally had been shepherds and tillers of the soil, so, again, the soil might prove to offer them the means of a fuller livelihood. From here sprang the idea of the farm school which was to provide an opportunity for hundreds of Jews, as well as boys of other nationalities, to learn to farm profitably. In the words of the founder, "The National Farm School is born of my innermost conviction in the supreme worth of agriculture, the honorable calling of our ancestors, as one of the best means of securing safety and happiness to the sorely afflicted of our people."

Proving Its Worth

So, in 1896, the school was incorporated, and with one building and 122 acres of land, started its work. Today, with 1200 acres of land, dairy barns, greenhouses, laboratories, machine shops, poultry plants, as well as dormitories, administration buildings and a library of some 15,000 volumes, the school is beginning its thirty-eighth consecutive year.

Application for its scholarships come from boys from all parts of the country, and from various nationalities, and each is judged on its own merits, irrespective of creed. Dr. Allman, who serves without salary, lays stress on the character of each applicant, and his proved devotion to agriculture, in whatever branch he may choose. From this, it results that a large per cent of the school's graduates do actually follow the training they have received in the school and are succeeding in positions of responsibility and trustworthiness, proving the worth of the school's maxim, "Learn by Doing."

'They Are Universal'

Truth, beauty and goodness, once clearly seen of men, are not provincial, nor continental, nor planetary. They are universal. There is no mere Nevadan chemical fact, nor a Timbuktu-an law of falling bodies, nor a Himalayan moonlight, nor a Chinese conscience. Science is universal, wholly heedless of political boundary lines. . . .

If the race is truly to grow, to increase in soul stature, better ways must be found to lessen uncleanness, greed, selfishness and pride, and to widen cleanness, charity, comradeship and reverence. Constructive search after truth, creation and appreciation of beauty, perfecting of the will to serve, development of humility, tolerance and spiritual vision—these are of the upper air in which souls alone breathe, in which alone divinity emerges.

Deliberate collegiate endeavor to the ends of character building, of development of scientific citizenry, of fanning the divinity that is within every soul until there is the flame that assures self-mastery, spiritual vision and constant willingness to serve, is then a basic duty certainly of all publicly supported universities in these United States of America. Such endeavor is made the more obligatory and the more readily fruitful because it aligns with the verities of the humanities upon which the college is builded. . . .

In these dark hours of world sorrow and shame following the greatest man-made disaster of history with its terrible aftermath of maladjusted civilization both in business and governmental terms, the one great philosophic comfort, the one great sustainer of optimism, is the universal sanction of truth, beauty and goodness. The ultimate challengers of war, poverty, unemployment, pestilence, bestiality and other enemies of the race are sciences, arts, moral convictions and religious aspirations and inspirations.—Walter E. Clark, president of the University of Nevada, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities.

Introducing The Word 'To'

OUR LIVING LANGUAGE SERIES—2

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST week we spoke of the Celts, who were driven out of Britain by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Celtic tribes had also settled in northern France, together with some roving tribes of Gauls. Some of the Celtic words of these people in northern France, were destined to be carried back to Britain, being added indirectly to the speech of the British Isles, nearly 500 years later than the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain.

From the north of the British Isles, the Scandinavians, mostly Danes—always great sailors and intrepid fighters—swept down as pirates and freebooters, upon the coasts of Britain, as early as 787. These Danes brought along a dialect (also Teutonic in origin) which was closely allied to the dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, or the English existing at that time.

Since the Danes settled in Britain to more peaceful pursuits than piracy, it is easy to see that they, too, would borrow the homely words of the household, adding their own words as well, to the new language—such words as *cut, call, curl, crop, kindle, droop, dairy, flit, plow, scold, sky,* and others. The verb form *ARE* and the sign of the infinitive, *TO,* were both introduced into Anglo-Saxon English by the Danes. Let us consider for a moment the reason for the introduction of *TO* as the sign of the infinitive. If you will follow the logic that gave us this verb form, you will have no difficulty in using it correctly.

Before the introduction of the new Danish forms of speech, the Anglo-Saxons had used such phrases as, "We want go"; "This ought be"; "I try walk." These forms were sometimes confusing. The Anglo-Saxons therefore adopted the Danish method of expression, saying "We want *to* go"; "This ought *to* be"; "I try *to* walk." This verb form, with *to,* was so much clearer, that it was universally adopted. But today this clear, definite form is often weakened with misplaced modifiers! How often we hear—and see—such sentences as "We want to certainly go"; "This ought to definitely be"; "I try to carefully walk." Watch this in your own speech. *To go, to do, to know, to see, to feel, to think, to ride, to walk, to say, to be,* are all clear and definite forms. Say: "We certainly want *to go*"; "This ought definitely *to be*": "*I try to walk* carefully." Only in cases where emphasis cannot be gained in any other way, is there justification for splitting the infinitive, and these cases are rare.

NEXT WEEK—"Flexibility and Polish Added." Copyright 1933 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All Rights Reserved.

The Parent

The first year of the Parent Column we published an article, "The Friendly Dark," which was much appreciated. Recently we have received letters expressing fresh gratitude for this article, which ran in April, 1927, and following the publishing of one of these letters we received requests for copies of the article. As copies are not available except in files of the Monitor, we are glad to reprint the article here.

The Friendly Dark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'M not afraid of the dark!" I chanced to overhear five-year-old Helen Melvin, my newest neighbor, announce to her playmate as I came down the garden walk. She was just the other side of the shrubbery that borders my yard and furnishes a background for the Melvin's lovely garden on the other side.

"Not even when it's dark, awful dark, with no light anywhere, and no one at all around but yourself?" questioned her doubting friend, with childish emphasis.

"No," calmly and definitely came back. "Of course not."

Then a call from Helen's mother and the children's ready obedience closed the conversation that had caught my ear and held me for the moment, eager to know how it came about and what it would reveal before its conclusion.

I set my flat, cool, green basket on the ground and stooped low to gather exquisite pink cottage tulips that reminded me of the delicate loveliness of the type of childhood Helen represented. I fancied I heard again her clear, frank statement that the dark held no fear for her. My curiosity was aroused to know what reason she would have given for her fearlessness of the terrors of the dark that usually beset a little child. I could not but believe that I had been denied something interesting, either a fanciful imagination of childhood, or something to the effect that fear had never been allowed to enter her little heart. Nevertheless, I was quite sure that I had missed a delightful childhood interpretation of fearless moments in the dark, "awful dark" when there was "no one around but yourself," so I resolved that some day I would hear the remainder of at least Helen's part of that conversation.

A Place of Friendship

During the warm days of late spring that followed, a happy friendship warmed between Helen's mother and me. Our gardens often beckoned us to long, loving tasks of spading, sowing, weeding and numerous other bits of work that made gardening such a delightful adventure. A garden is such a lovely, fertile place in which to nurture a friendship and Helen's interest in my seeds put to sleep in warm beds of Mother Earth, in each sign of their awakening, and in each unfolding leaf and bud, brought her often, very often, into my garden.

I knew that some day the time would come when I would hear her talk to me of her lack of fear of the usual ogres of the dark as spontaneously and enthusiastically as she did on the day I saw her through the lilac hedge, engaged in conversation with her playmate, as she tenderly tucked a baby-doll to bed. And that time did come! It came when I was tucking her in for the night, upstairs in the high canopied bed where one needs a little set of steps by which to climb to its softness, and there to invite the sandman to hasten lovely dreams.

"Shall I leave a light, this rose-pink one, burning all night, so there won't be any darkness to make you afraid?" I hesitatingy inquired, fearing that the keenness of the child might detect a design.

"Are you afraid of the dark?" she asked quickly.

"Well, yes," I drawled. "Aren't you?"

"No," she said frankly, simply as I heard her say once before. "Not the dark; it's friendly. It brings pretty things to see—fireflies, with twinkly lights, and stars that twinkle, too, a golden moon, big and round, and sometimes a tiny silvery one. And little birds need the dark 'cause they can't sleep when it's light," she continued.

"But isn't it rather still—the dark?" I suggested.

"So we can hear the music all the little insects make," she explained. "Didn't you ever listen?" She looked eagerly for my answer.

"But how about the bogeyman and wild things—animals, for instance—when it's quiet and dark?"

Something Definite

I tried to be dramatic, suggestive, but nevertheless with a sense of guiltiness. I watched for her answer. . . . She was laughing at me—accusingly, I suspected, although there was nothing in the sound of her childish laughter but simple amusement. Possibly I was making myself ridiculous; but who is it that has seen a little child afraid of the dark and has not longed to give it something more definite than, "There's nothing to hurt or frighten you in the dark."

In a moment her mood suddenly changed. She reached up her little hands and gently drew my face nearer to her own. Her big, bright eyes glowed sympathetically as she looked into mine, and she questioned in all earnestness, almost pleadingly: "Don't you know there isn't any bogeyman? And don't you know that all wild animals belong to God. He wouldn't let them hurt you! Didn't your mother ever tell you that? I love the dark! When I cannot see, I talk to God and thank Him for the beautiful things night brings. Then I go to sleep. I know God is watching." How softly, confidently, she said it all!

"I won't be afraid then," I assured her, as I bent still more closely over her. I understood now the reason for her utter fearlessness. As I looked into her flower-like face I said in my heart, "What time I am afraid I will put my trust in Thee"—no, better still, I thought, "I will trust and not be afraid."

Then a good-night kiss, a firm press on a switch—and the friendly dark!

E. B.

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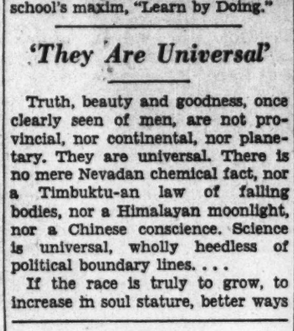

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THE HOME FORUM

Out of the East Wind

THE reputation of gay Vienna has so overshadowed the rest of the country that a mention of Austria inevitably brings the question: "What did you think of Vienna?" The musical comedy city of waltzes, the Blue Danube, these must have been worth seeing, and Tirol when the Alpine flowers are out; but the rest—. Such discontinuous impressions make up one's knowledge of most of the world.

My first sight of Vienna was of drab suburbs, mile after mile of them, indistinguishable from those of other industrial towns all Europe over; and the cobbled street over which I rode, with my teeth chattering and every joint of my bicycle jingling and shuddering, might equally well have belonged to Manchester. Trams clanged, motorcycles roared past, their sidecars carrying sleek, black-haired Viennese girls in berets and nose-veils. At last the buildings grew taller and less suburban, and before me I saw a bridge over the Danube, a narrow gray river rushing between stone containing-walls. Its smallness surprised me, for the Danube is the second longest river in Europe; and I did not then realize that at Vienna the river is split into different channels. A garden, with trees along the southern bank, made the most of the scanty beauty of the water, but it would need to have been far more beautiful than it was to distract my attention from the cobbled street rutted with tram rails.

* * *

For me the true beauty of Vienna was in the old town, the great palaces of the empire of the Hapsburgs and the ancient Gothic churches. Something of the history of Austria is built into these stone walls, for the churches are of the type of Gothic architecture common to all south Germany and not essentially different from those of France and Italy; and in the days when they were built, before nationalism had sprung up, the culture of all Europe was one. The palaces, on the other hand, are more typically Austrian somberly classic and simple yet ornamented with unexpected and huge statuary groups. If there is any truly Austrian school of architecture, this is it; for it may be seen also in small country churches, and it dates from the period when Austria alone, under the leadership of the stolid, prolific Hapsburgs, strove to preserve the old order of things which elsewhere had passed away. Austria was the Hapsburgs, a group of states held together only by the frail, dynastic bond of marriage and the yet more insecure bond of conquest; and in the small towns the old square clock towers still carry the double-headed eagle of the Hapsburgs, like a memory of the days of Austria's greatness.

* * *

But the true beauty of Austria is not in Vienna. I entered the country from the northeast, by an undulating macadam road that ran between lines of plum trees and fields of tiny grape vines. The villages huddled in the valleys far from the road, a cluster of brick farmhouses like hollow squares; and above each village rose a church tower crowned with a bulbous, pepper-pot belfry. The wind blew dry and dusty out of the Hungarian plain to the east. The sunset sky overhead was hazily blue, melting slowly into the gold of the west. Near the horizon, above the clean, rounded rim of the shadowy hills, a grayish-purple haze of dust obscured the light; and against the sun itself, as it dropped, there stood up the black outline of a crumbling castle, guarding the Czech frontier which for so long had ceased to exist and now has been revived.

* * *

The farther west one goes om Vienna, the more beautiful Austria becomes; and the hills of upper Austria, Salzburg and Tirol will compare well with any in the world. The white roads wind over the hills between stooked cornfields, mauve with meadow saffron, and green pastures where the mowers, men and women, work in diagonal line, their straight-hafted scythes swinging together. The grass plots in front of the houses, the very roadsides were close-cropped to make hay, and the laboriousness of the peasant is almost painful to watch when one has been brought up in the western aversion to manual work. Tall, dark mountains climb into the sky of the southwest, lakes lurk in the valleys, reflecting the dark shadows of spruce woods; and, winding down the road toward the brown, shingled farm, rocks a strange train of three wagons high-piled with hay, hitched to each other and drawn by an aged chestnut horse and a white-backed red cow.

In the hills of upper Austria a feature of scenic beauty not to be ignored, was the people. For the most part they were strongly of Celtic type, red-haired and with faces resembling those that inspired the Hellenistic sculptors. They were friendly, too, and hospitable; and, as I passed, the haymakers, raking the short second crop of grass, called chaffingly after me, holding out their wooden rakes and inviting me to join in their work.

* * *

Dust is one of the characteristics of an Austrian autumn. At noon it hangs like a veil over everything, drifting in clouds from the roads behind the speeding motors, and rising from the dry, powdery earth when it is turned by the plow, and at evening the purplish gray haze is one of the greater beauties of the sunsets. Then, during the cold night, the wind falls and the dust has time to settle. I was usually the first on the road in the clear, early dawns, and I saw the country transformed, as drab autumn gives way to clean winter with a night's fall of snow. The road itself lay like a rippled white blanket of powdery dust, marked only with the tiny footprints of a mouse's scurried passing, and the pear trees on either side were chalked white against the black spruces of the distant hills. Every twig, every leaf, branch and bole alike, was white as though powdered with flour, and westward from the road for more than a hundred yards the grass bent beneath its burden of white dust, fine as china clay. The air was cold and dry, and felt clean in the nostrils. A partridge leaped from beside the road and whirred away, and a small dust cloud marked his taking off and hung in the air as though frozen there. The marks of my wheels crept weaving along the smooth road, a thin trail of dust hanging above them, for there was as yet no wind. In the village before me bells were ringing, for it was Sunday; and from the farmhouses along the way early churchgoers appeared, prayer-book in hand and dressed in sober black, and behind me sounded the throb of a motor. It whirred by in a cloud which hung blindingly above the road; so that, as I went, the black figures of walking men and women leaped out at me suddenly as from a fog. The truce of the dust was over.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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Higher Mathematics

My daily paper just now is full of mathematical difficulties, submitted by its readers for the amusement of one of its staff. Every morning he appeals to us for assistance in solving tricky little problems about pints of water and herrings and rectangular fields. The magic number "nine" has a great fascination for him. It is terrifying to think that if you multiply any row of figures by nine the sum of the figures thus obtained is divisible by nine. It is uncanny to hear that if a clock takes six seconds to strike six it takes as much as thirteen seconds and a fifth to strike twelve.

As a relief from searching for news in a press devoid of news, the study of these problems is welcome enough, and to the unmathematical mind, no doubt, the solutions appear to be something miraculous. But to the mathematical mind a thing more miraculous is the awe with which the unmathematical regard the simplest manipulation of figures. Most of my life at school was spent in such pursuits that I feel bound to claim the mathematical mind to some extent, with the result that I can look down wonderingly upon these deeps of ignorance yawning daily in the papers,—much, I dare say, as the senior wrangler looks down upon me. Figures may puzzle me occasionally, but at least they never cause me surprise or alarm.

Naturally, then, I am jealous for the mathematical mind. If a man who makes a false quantity, or attributes *Lycidas* to Keats, is generally admitted to be uncultured, I resent it very much that no stigma attaches to the gentleman who cannot do short division. I remember once at school having to do a piece of Latin prose about the Black Hole of Calcutta. It was a moving story as told in our prose book, and I had spent an interesting hour turning it into fairly correct and wholly uninspired Latin—the sort of Latin I suppose which a small uneducated Roman child (who had heard the news) would have written to a school boy friend. The size of the Black Hole was given as "twenty feet square." I had no idea how to render this idiomatically, but I knew that a room twenty feet square contained four hundred square feet. Also I knew the Latin for one square foot. But you will not be surprised to hear that my form master, a man of culture and education, leapt upon me.

"Quadringenti," he snapped, "is four hundred, not twenty."

"Quite so," I agreed. "The room had four hundred square feet."

"Read it again. It says twenty square feet."

"No, no, twenty feet square."

He glared at me in indignation. "What's the difference?" he said.

I sighed and began to explain. I went on explaining. If there had not been other things to do than teaching cultured and educated schoolmasters, I might be explaining still.

A. A. MILNE, in "If I May." (New York: Dutton.)

A Night-Piece

—The sky is overcast
With a continuous cloud of texture close,
Heavy and wan, all whitened by the moon,
Which through that veil is indistinctly seen,
A dull, contracted circle, yielding light
So feebly spread that not a shadow falls
Chequering the ground—from rock, plant, tree, or tower.
At length a pleasant instantaneous gleam
Startles the pensive traveller while he treads
His lonesome path, with unobserving eye
Bent earthwards; he looks up—the clouds are split
Asunder,—and above his head he sees
The clear moon, and the glory of the heavens.
There, in a black-blue vault she sails along,
Followed by multitudes of stars, that, small
And sharp, and bright, along the dark abyss
Drive as she drives: how fast they wheel away,
Yet vanish not!—the wind is in the tree,
But they are silent;—still they roll along
Immeasurably distant; and the vault,
Built round by those white clouds, enormous clouds,
Still deepens its unfathomable depth.
At length the vision closes; and the mind,
Not undisturbed by the delight it feels,
Which slowly settles into peaceful calm,
Is left to muse upon the solemn scene.

—WORDSWORTH. "Poems."

March Is a Tease

In March
When coaxing breezes blow
And springtime fancies
Flower in snow,
I budge not from the hearth.
Instead I go
To stir aflame
The dying embers of the winter's fire
And take a new book from the shelf.
So well I know
The chill that lies
In March's laughing April eyes
That I mistrust her siren song
As through the streets she sweeps along.

But when she rattles at my window-pane
And sings for me her loud refrain,
I turn my head
To watch just how
She conjures blossoms on the naked bough.
Then back to the bookshelf
Goes the book,
Into the firelight
One last look—
And I am off to follow her!

GEOFFREY CLUMBER.

Perdre pour Gagner

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL Y A quelques années, le représentant d'un musée des beaux-arts entra dans une galerie où l'on mettait en vente des tableaux célèbres. Le catalogue mentionnait entre autres une toile intitulée: "Portrait d'un Homme,—d'après Le Titien." Comme il avait étudié les œuvres des grands peintres italiens, le collectionneur put se convaincre que l'une des mains de ce portrait était l'œuvre du Titien, dont il reconnaissait la technique. Supposant que le reste du tableau avait été peint après coup et recouvrait un Titien authentique, il se décida à tenter l'aventure. Il acheta la toile; et lorsqu'on commença d'enlever avec précaution la dernière couche de peinture, un nouveau bras, puis une nouvelle épaule, se montrèrent bientôt, à la grande joie des intéressés. Finalement, on vit paraitre le portrait original: c'était un trésor inestimable, un Titien parfaitement conservé.

Cet exemple véridique aide à comprendre comment on peut découvrir l'homme réel, créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, ainsi que le révèle la Science Chrétienne. L'apparence matérielle ou l'homme mortel, que les Écritures appellent tantôt le "voile," tantôt "l'homme de l'iniquité,"—cet-homme-là doit, d'après la Science Chrétienne, être écarté ou rejeté, afin qu'apparaisse l'homme parfait créé par Dieu. Ne pas vouloir se séparer d'un faux sens de personnalité, c'est mettre obstacle au progrès spirituel; car "l'amour de soi est plus opaque qu'un corps solide," comme le dit si nettement Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, à la page 242 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Elle montre ensuite comment cette matérialité surimposée peut être écartée, lorsqu'elle écrit: "En obéissant patiemment à un Dieu patient, travaillons à dissoudre avec le dissolvant universel de l'Amour, le diamant de l'erreur,—la propre volonté, la propre justification et l'amour de soi,—ce diamant de l'erreur qui lutte contre la spiritualité et qui est la loi du péché et de la mort."

Avant d'envoyer ses douze disciples en mission avec ordre de guérir les malades, Christ Jésus leur donna des instructions et leur dit notamment: "Celui qui aura conservé sa vie la perdra; et celui qui aura perdu sa vie à cause de moi la retrouvera." A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, ces paroles indiquent que s'attacher à la croyance de vie dans la matière, c'est perdre le vrai sens de Vie; tandis que renoncer au sens mortel de l'existence en faveur de la vraie idée de Vie, c'est trouver l'immortalité. Cette sentence du Maître doit avoir fait une profonde impression sur ses disciples, car les quatre évangélistes la reproduisent et Matthieu la répète une seconde fois.

Donner afin de recevoir n'est pas seulement une règle théorique, mais un usage qui fait loi dans toutes les transactions légitimes. Personne ne devrait s'attendre à recevoir quoi que ce soit sans offrir quelque chose en retour, ne fût-ce que des remerciements. Nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne qu'il faut renoncer au faux sens pour trouver le vrai sens du moi; mais en appliquant cette règle, nous n'abandonnons rien qui ait une valeur réelle; car, selon l'expression de Paul: "Si quelqu'un pense être quelque chose, bien qu'il ne soit rien, il se séduit lui-même." Les sacrifices qu'exige la Science Chrétienne ne sont donc pas un genre de martyre ou de renoncement à des choses réelles; ils comprennent cependant l'abandon de toutes les fausses croyances, des pensées et des actions égoïstes; et cet abandon ne peut logiquement être évité si l'on reconnait que Dieu est Tout-en-tout.

Dans *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 79), Mrs. Eddy jette un nouveau jour sur cette question lorsqu'elle dit: "Nous glanons de nos propres pertes matérielles, des moissons spirituelles. Dans cette chaleur consumante, les fausses images sont effacées de la toile de l'entendement mortel; et ainsi les couleurs matérielles sous-jacentes se fanent dans l'invisibilité.' Quand ce fait est compris, nous voyons que les pertes et les déceptions apparentes de la prétendue existence matérielle tendent à détruire la foi dans la sécurité et la permanence de la matière; et ce réveil enseigne aux mortels à chercher le soutien et le réconfort au-dessus et au-delà du témoignage des sens physiques. C'est alors que le sens personnel commence à renoncer aux plaisirs imaginaires et aux faux appuis par lesquels il s'est si longtemps laissé duper. Travailler sans cesse à satisfaire les demandes de la chair, ce n'est évidemment pas être libre, mais esclave. Par contre, faire des efforts pour dissoudre "le diamant de l'erreur" selon la méthode de la Science Chrétienne, c'est une tâche à laquelle il est possible de travailler avec amour; car en perdant le faux sens du moi, nous pourrons goûter la joie suprême qui consiste à découvrir la véritable identité de l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Harmony

Music more lofty swells
In phrases nobly placed.
Beauty as far excels
In action aptly graced.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, in "Songs of Astrophel."

Losing to Gain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME years ago a collector for an art museum attended a sale of famous paintings. In the exhibition catalogue was an item marked "Portrait of a Man,—after Titian." The collector had studied the works of the Italian masters and he was convinced that the technique employed in the execution of one of the hands of this portrait, was none other than Titian's. Acting upon the assumption that the rest of the picture was an over-painting underneath which there was probably an original Titian, he decided to buy the picture. The task of removing the outer pigment was then undertaken, and to the delight of all concerned a new arm, and then a new shoulder, soon appeared. Finally, the original portrait in a state of perfect preservation came to light, a priceless example of Titian's art.

This true story may prove helpful to some as an illustration of the discovering of the real man, in God's image and likeness, as revealed in Christian Science. The material appearance, or mortal man, referred to in the Scriptures as "the vail" and characterized as "that man of sin," must, according to Christian Science, be removed—cast off—in order that the perfect man, created by God, may appear. Unwillingness to part with the personal or false sense of self is a great impediment to spiritual progress, for, as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, so clearly points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242), "Self-love is more opaque than a solid body." Then she shows how to remove this superimposed materiality, as follows: "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

When sending forth his twelve disciples on their healing mission, in his parting instruction Christ Jesus said, "He that findeth his life shall lose it: and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." In the light of Christian Science these words show us that in clinging to the belief of life in matter one loses the true sense of Life; but that in surrendering the mortal sense of existence for the true idea of Life, one finds immortality. This saying of the Master must have deeply impressed his followers, for it is reported by the four evangelists, Matthew giving it twice.

Giving in order to receive is not merely a theoretical rule, it is an established practice in all legitimate transactions. No one should expect to receive anything without giving something in return, even if that something is only the giving of thanks. In the application of Christian Science, wherein one learns that he must give up a false sense of self in order to gain the true, he is giving up nothing of real value; for, as Paul puts it, "If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." The sacrifices demanded by Christian Science are not, therefore, a form of martyrdom or the giving up of anything real, but they do include the surrender of every false belief, of every selfish thought and deed; and this surrender logically accompanies the acknowledgment of God as All-in-all.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 79) Mrs. Eddy throws added light on this subject, where she says: "We glean spiritual harvests from our own material losses. In this consuming heat false images are effaced from the canvas of mortal mind; and thus does the material pigment beneath fade into invisibility." When this fact is understood, we see that the apparent losses and disappointments of so-called material existence tend to destroy faith in the security and permanence of matter; and this awakening teaches mortals to look above and beyond the testimony of the physical senses for comfort and support. Then it is that personal sense begins to let go of its fancied pleasures and false trusts, with which it has so long been self-deceived. Laboring incessantly to satisfy the demands of the flesh is manifestly not freedom, but bondage. Striving, however, to dissolve "the adamant of error," in the manner taught in Christian Science, is a labor of love; for through losing the false sense of self we are enabled to enjoy the supreme happiness of discovering man's true identity in the image and likeness of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

All Poetic Experience

Whenever poetry makes itself perfectly manifest, it must, they say, be lyrical in its nature. This is an absurd misunderstanding: though it is true enough that the effective presence of poetry is most unmistakable in lyric. That is why I have treated lyric at so much greater length than the other two main kinds of poetry (besides that it is, obviously, easier to illustrate by quotation the discussion of lyric). To narrative and dramatic poetry I need only now allude by way of conclusion.

By the effective presence of poetry, I mean the conveyance of delight in imaginative experience, which is given to us as something of immediate and unquestionable value. That delight is the reward of studiously attending to the poet's art. But there is no reason why it should only be given to us in moments, no reason why it should only inspire a poet in moments or by moods peculiar to his idiosyncrasy. The experience that exists in continuity and at large, common to all men, may equally well inspire him, if it is his nature to be so moved. He may be inspired by a story: he enters into it, makes it his own, fills it with his knowledge of men and women, his own imaginative reaction to the world, and perhaps his own sense of man's relations with the universe of things, seen or unseen. . . . There are, however, poets who narrate their experience of the world and of man's place in it without having a story to tell. Such are Lucretius in his poem *On the nature of things* and Robert Bridges in *The Testament of Beauty*, with both of whom a continuous argument takes the place of a story in organizing their matter; and with Dante in *The Divine Comedy* the narrative is of a vision, with Wordsworth in *The Prelude* it is autobiography. In such poets the experience they give us is of the same kind as that which the epic poets give us; but our interest in it is roused and kept by a different method.

And so too with dramatic poetry. The interest here is in human life and the inexhaustible possibilities of human nature. Whatever inspires the dramatic poet does so because of its human quality; and this he has to express entirely in terms of human nature, in the speech and behaviour of men and women. We share with the dramatist his delight in every aspect of humanity; we enjoy his men and women as he has done, be they good or bad, tragic or comic, simply because they are those marvels, men and women. And the technique of drama, by which all the characters must speak for themselves, is of course the best conceivable for exciting our interest in human action and human nature. But to what end is that interest excited? Once more, so that we may accept and possess the poet's experience. For the dramatic poet, like all the others, uses his technique to express his experience, and to impress on us its characteristic for him—namely, that it is immediately valuable in itself. . . .

But fundamentally all poetic experience is alike: it is the experience which carries with it its own importance and confers immediate delight. That is what it was for the poet when it inspired his art; that is what it is for us when we accept his art. If, whenever we read poetry, we attend finely to the detail of its art—its music and meaning—and intelligently to its whole design—its form—whatever kind of poetry it may be, it will, in its degree, give us some sense of the importance of being alive in a world which thus offers itself to our experience, and of the unending delight of experiencing it.—LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE, in "Poetry: Its Music and Meaning." (London: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1933

PRICES WILT RAPIDLY IN BUSY MARKET

Stocks and Bonds Freely Liquidated—Closing Near Lowest

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Active liquidation was resumed in the securities markets today, erasing the gains of the previous session.

Stocks closed near the day's lowest levels, with numerous losses of 1 to more than 4 points.

Transfers for the two-hour session approximated 900,000 shares.

Stocks moved in sympathy with bonds, which again felt the pressure of institutional selling, on news of a banking holiday in Maryland. Nevertheless, prominent financial quarters felt that highly constructive developments were in the making, and expressed keen interest in news from Hyde Park that the aim of the new administration would be a balanced budget before July 1.

Stocks dipped rather sharply at the opening, steadied for a time, but encountered a fresh flurry of selling in the last half hour. The list recovered fractionally, however, in the last few minutes. Liquidation spread throughout all of the principal groups, and reduced the general level, as measured by averages, to the lowest since the latter part of July.

Encouraging Business News

Encouraging business news, however was not lacking. The weekly report of freight car loadings, showing a gain of 13,070 cars over the previous week, was distinctly better than seasonal. Particularly impressive in the tabulation were the substantial gains shown in the movement of merchandise. Coal loadings, which accounted for the increase in the previous week, actually declined, but were offset by gains elsewhere.

The dollar acted well in the foreign exchange markets, actually gaining against some of the European gold currencies.

Allied Chemical, after dipping 5¼, rallied more than a point in the last few minutes. American Telephone sagged about 4, then recovered nearly a point. Among a substantial assortment of issues closing about 2 to 3 lower were American Can, Southern Pacific, Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Public Service of New Jersey, du Pont, United Aircraft, North American, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse and others.

United States Steel and General Motors lost little more than a point, net.

Principal commodities were generally depressed by the action of securities. Grains sagged, and cotton futures closed 85 cents to $1.05 a bale lower.

Bonds Generally Weak

Uncertainty permeated the bond market's brief session today, and prices generally gave up substantial portions of their yesterday's recoveries.

The market was best by conflicting influences which, on the one hand, brought renewed hope to various categories and, on the other, tended to restrain the improved sentiment which made its appearance Friday.

Further institutional liquidation, following the declaration of a banking holiday in Maryland, principally affected United States Government issues which lost at least part of their previous rally. Treasury 4s dropped more than a point, and other federal maturities were only slightly less heavy.

A substantial increase in freight car loadings for the week ended Feb. 18 failed to materially aid the rails, and most of this group recorded losses ranging from fractions to two or more points.

Among the principal victims in this section were Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970, off around 4 points; Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, off 2⅜; Illinois Central 4¾s, off 1; Union Pacific 4s, off 1⅜; Santa Fe general 4s, off 1⅛; Erie 5s, off 1½, and New York Central 5s, off 1¼.

Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s recovered more than a point, and loans of North American, Consolidated Gas and American Telephone showed resistance at times. Some of the weaker utility and industrial maturities, however, included American & Foreign Power 5s, off 3; American Smelting 5s, off 2; Texas Corporation 5s, off 1½; International Telephone debenture 5s, off 2½; Dodge Bros. 6s, off 2½, and Sinclair Oil 6½s, off 1.

German issues again were in supply at losses of 1 to 3 or more points. Bonds of Australia, France, Colombia and Japan were heavy. British 5½s, however, advanced to 106¾, their highest 1932-33 price.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUSINESS IS FAIR AT REDUCED PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 52 — Business was fair in the local cloth market this week, but a number of orders were accepted by the mills at price concessions in order to keep looms busy.

Marquisettes continue to afford considerable business, with the plains being in fairly good demand at full prices. Several small orders of sateens sold at full prices for immediate delivery.

Small orders have been filled for near-by delivery on odd styles in printcloth yarns. An increased demand is noted for 36-inch styles, which are well sold for deliveries extending through May.

Night production continues in a number of mills to reduce overhead. A number of plants operated on the holiday.

The Sagamore Mill has bought $100,000 worth of automatic looms from the Harmony Mills of Cohoes, N. Y., which are in liquidation. The automatics will replace plain looms at the local plant.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY TO RISE

An upswing in manufacturing operations and pay roll totals will get under way in March, says the United Business Service. This view is substantiated by the following reasons: (1) Seasonal forces in many important industries point to a rise. (2) Upturns have occurred in many lines in the spring even during the recession. (3) Inventories of both finished goods and raw materials have been reduced to very low levels.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 25	Feb. 24
8½	3½		Adams Express	1100	3½	3½	3½	3½
15⅝	6	.3	Adams Millis	1100	11½	10⅝	11¼	11
10½	6¾		Addressograph	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10½	8⅞	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8
64⅜	50⅝	.3	Air Reduction	400	64⅜	61⅜	61⅝	61⅝
13⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3000	52⅛	47½	48½	52⅛
1⅜	1		Alleghany Corp	2300	12	11⅛	11¼	12
3⅜	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	1⅜	1	1	1⅛
89⅝	73		Allied Chem	100	2	2	2	1⅞
121½	118⅞	.6	Allied Chem pf	10100	74¼	71¼	72⅝	74⅛
8	6¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	119	
22	19½	.2	Allis Chalmers	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10½	7⅝		Amerada	400	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	20¼
12½	9½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	8	8	8	8
2⅜	1⅜	.3	Am Bank Note	1100	9¼	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
1⅛	1⅛		Am Bank Note pf	50	35	35	35	35⅛
12	9⅝	.60	Am Beet Sugar	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	62⅜	7	Am Brake S&F	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
62⅝	50¼	4	Am Brake S&F pf	10	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	69
8	6½		Am Can	15100	52	49½	50¼	52⅞
20	16⅛		Am Car & F	400	7⅛	7	7	8⅛
22⅜	16⅛		Am Car & F pf	400	17	16	16	
10⅝	4		Am Com Alcohol	1400	16⅛	15⅜	16	16
8⅛	4¼		Am European	400	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	5
14	9⅝		Am & For Pow	3400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
9⅛	6		Am & For Pow pf	100	10	10	10	10⅝
3½	2¾		Am & For Pw 3pf	100	6	6	6	6
8⅛	3⅜		Am Hide & L	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
8⅞	4⅜		Am Ice	100	16	16	16	16
3⅜	3⅜		Am International	1100	4⅛	4	4	4
8¼	5⅜		Am La France	2000	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅛
5½	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
30	17	1⅛	Am Metal	100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
9¼	4⅞		Am News	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	4
21½	12¼	2½	Am Power & Lt	20	20	20	20	20
7⅝	3⅝		Am P&L 5% pf	2300	5	4½	4½	5
10⅞	7		Am Radiator	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
14⅜	11⅜		Am Rolling Mill	3400	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅛
7⅝	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	2400	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
35½	31⅜	2½	Am Steel Fdries	3100	12⅜	10⅞	11¼	12½
27½	21½		Am Stores	400	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
109⅞	96½	9	Am Sugar Ref	100	31½	31½	31½	32
19⅜	12	1	Am Tel & Tel	100	24¼	23¾	24	25⅜
16⅜	12	1	Am Wat W & E	15100	96	94½	95	98½
5⅝	4		Am WW&E ct	100	12½	12½	12½	13
26⅝	22⅝		Am Woolen	400	11⅝	11	11	12
8⅜	5⅞		Am Woolen pf	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
4⅝	4¼		Anaconda Cop	400	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	23
10¼	9	.60	Anaconda Wire	4100	6⅛	5½	5⅝	6⅛
64½	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12	10½	1	Anchor Cap pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
1¼	⅜		Archer Daniels	10	65	65	65	65
11½	7⅛		Armour Ill B	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
7⅛	4⅜		Armour Ill pf	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
46½	36½		Asso Dry Goods	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅞
66	54⅞		Atchison T&SF	400	4	4	4	4
23¾	17¼	.8	Atchison T&SF	12100	37⅞	34⅝	34⅞	38¼
17¼	14½		Atl Coast Line	100	62	62	62	62
56½	36	1	Atl Refining	2100	18⅝	16½	17	17
7¾	5⅝	4†	Auburn Auto	1400	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14½
			Aviation Corp Del	3100	36⅛	32	33¼	37¾

—B—

6¾	4½		Baldwin Loco	100	4¼	4	4	4¼
15⅜	10½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
11¾	8¾		Balt & Ohio	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	10
20¾	20	3	Balt & Ohio pf	3000	9	8½	8⅝	11
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Aroos	1200	11	10	10	10
9	7½		Bangor & Ar pf	100	22	22	22	22
4¼	3⅜		Barker Bros pf	10	84	84	84	84
12	7⅞		Barnsdall A	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50	45	3	Beatrice Cream	1400	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3¾
4⅝	3½		Beech-Nut Pack	500	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
65½	63¼	4.09	Belding Hem	100	48	48	48	47
11½	7½		Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	4
11⅛	9⅜		Bendix Aviation	100	64½	64½	64½	64⅜
16⅞	11½		Best & Co	3500	7	6½	6½	7
33⅜	28		Bethlehem Steel	2100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
5⅜	4½		Beth Steel pf	1100	26½	25½	25½	26
14¾	11		Blew Knox	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
55	52	5	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	11¼	10½	10⅝	11¼
26⅝	19¼	1.60	Bon Ami A	100	53	53	53	53
9¾	6⅝		Borden	3600	19⅞	18¾	18⅜	19⅜
5½	3		Borg Warner	1100	6⅞	6	6	6⅞
38	23		Briggs Mfg	2200	3	2	2	2
79⅜	67⅞	6	Brooklyn Man T	4000	23	21¾	21¾	24
⅝	⅛		Brooklyn M T pf	1100	68¾	66	66	68½
82	69½	5	BrunsTerminal	200	½	½	½	¾
4½	2¼		Brooklyn Un Gas	400	69	67	67	69⅞
2¼	1		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
2½	1⅛		Budd Mfg	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
8¼	6¾	.40	Budd Wheel	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3¼	3		Burroughs Add	100	3⅛	3	3	3
1⅛	⅜		Bush Term deb	10	3½	3	3	3
15	9¾		Butte & Superior	1400	10	1	1	1
			Byers					

—C—

10⅜	8½		Calif Packing	1100	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
3	¾		Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10⅜	2	1	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	2
14⅜	7⅞		Canada Dry	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
50	36¾		Canadian Pacific	4400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
60	44	4	Case Thresh	9000	36	32	32⅞	36¾
14⅜	14	1½	Case Thresh pf	300	57	55⅞	55⅞	58
8⅝	5⅞		Central Aguirre	400	18½	17	17	18½
20¾	14⅞	2	Cerro de Pasco	2100	43	43	43	45
30½	26	2½	Chesapeake Corp	3100	17½	16½	16½	17½
2⅜	1⅜		Ches & Ohio	7100	26¾	25⅝	26¼	27⅝
3½	2		Chi Mil & St P	2100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
6¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2	2	2	2
7½	4¾		Chi & N western	1000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
8½	5¼		Chi RI&P 6%	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
8⅞	6⅞	1	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
7	4		Chi Yellow Cab	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
17¼	8½	1a	Childs Company	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	5⅜
5⅝	3⅜		Chrysler	200	21½	21½	21½	22
12	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	9500	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
13	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	11	11	11	11
81	63	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	10⅜	10	10	11
5	3½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	9¾	9½	9½	11
12	10½		Collins & Aikman	500	63¼	63	63	63⅞
17¾	11⅞		Colonial Bea Oil	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
77⅝	64	1a	Columbia Gas	200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝
10⅜	8¼	6	Columbia G pf A	2300	11½	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
35⅞	25⅜	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63½
6	4⅜		Columbian Carb	800	8	7¾	7¾	8
20	19½	2	Comm Credit	700	25¾	23½	23½	26½
25	18½	2	Comm Cred A	1000	17½	16½	16½	18¼
97⅞	84	6	Comm Cr 8% pf B	410	20	20	20	20
12½	9½	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	1200	20¼	19	19	19⅜
27	9		Comm Solvents	200	95	94½	95	94¾
50	29	6	Comwith & So	3300	10	9	9¼	10¼
8⅝	7⅜	.60	Comwith & S 6pf	2800	2	2	2	2
11⅞	6		Congoleum Nairn	200	28¼	28½	28½	29
63¼	45½	4	Consol Film I pf	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
99	93⅜	5	Consol Gas	1200	9⅜	8⅝	9	9⅝
5½	2		Consol Gas pf	5800	46	45	45¾	47⅜
6½	5⅛		Consol Laundries	200	94	94	94	94
3⅜	⅜		Consol Oil	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
7⅜	5⅞		Consol Textile	6500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝
4	3⅜		Container B	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
42½	35¼	2	Cont Baking B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
5¼	3⅝		Cont Can	500	37	35⅞	35⅞	38½
17¼	13	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	1100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
27¾	18	.60	Cont Insurance	200	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
7⅜	5¼		Cont Motors	500	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12⅞
56¾	46¼	3	Cont Oil	200	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
115¾	130	7	Corn Products	800	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	51⅝
4¼	3⅛	7	Corn Prod pf	1500	47⅝	45⅝	46¼	47⅜
28⅞	24¾		Coty	20	126⅛	126	126	126
19	14¾		Cream of Wheat	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
27	25¼	2.70	Crown Cork & S	200	24¾	23	23	24⅞
22⅛	19⅜	4	Crown Cork pf	200	15	14½	14⅞	15⅜
16	10		Crown Will Pap	100	25	25	25	
24	17⅛		Crucible Steel	20	20	18¾	18¾	
4½	2½		Crucible Steel pf	200	10	10	10	10
11⅞	7½		Cuba Ry pf	60	17	17	17	
48⅝	30	7	Curtis Publishg	50	4	4	4	
2⅞	1½		Curtis Pub pf	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅜	23¼		Curtiss-Wright	100	34	33	33	34
8½	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1000	13¾	13½	13½	15
			Cutler Hammer	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

—D—

4⅞	1		Davison Chem	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¾	6½	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	7	7	7	6½
58¼	40½	2	Del & Hudson	3800	42	39	39⅝	44
27⅜	18¼		Del Lack & W	3900	19	17¼	18⅛	20⅞
71½	57	6	Detroit Edison	9000	57	55⅞	55⅞	58
18¼	17⅞	1.50†	Diamond Match	500	18	17⅞	17⅞	18½
15⅜	12⅛	1†	Dome Mines	1200	13	12½	12⅝	13
13⅜	10¼	.75	Dominion Stores	200	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
41½	33⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	900	123⅜	103¼	117⅜	123⅜
102	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	8300	34⅞	33	33⅜	34⅞
	100	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	102	102	102	100⅛

—E—

13⅝	11½		Eastern Roll Mill	200	11½	11½	11½	13⅜
61⅜	50½	3	Eastman Kodak	200	52⅝	50⅛	50⅝	53
20⅞	13¼	1.20	Eaton Axle & Sp	1900	13¾	13¼	13⅜	14
7⅞	4		Elec Auto-Lite	200	4	3½	3½	3½
20½	12½	2.34	Elec & Mus Ind	3700	13	11¾	12	13½
9⅜	4		Elec Pow & Lt	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
11⅞	9¾	2	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	11¼	11	11¼	11¾
17⅞	7⅜		El Pw&L 6-pf	300	12	11½	11½	12½
11	6⅝	1	Engineers Pub S	200	8¾	8½	8½	9¾
6½	4½		Equitable Off Bldg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
7¼	5⅜		Erie RR	100	7	7	7	7¼
1½	1		Erie RR 1pf	200	11¼	4	4	4
10	10		Evans Products	200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
		¼	Exchange Buffet	200	1	1	1	1

—F—

3⅝	3⅛		Fairbanks Morse	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
14	10¾		Fairbanks M pf	40	10¾	10	10	10¾
3½	2⅛		Fed Water Serv	1100	2	1¾	1⅞	2⅛
56	44¾	2½	Fidelity Phe P In	500	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	14
4	3¼		First Nat Stores	600	45½	44½	44¾	46¼
10⅛	6¾		Follansbee B	200	3	3	3	3
20⅛	16	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	7
21	17⅜	2	Fourth Nat Inv	100	16	16	16	
26⅞	19		Freeport Texas	2500	19½	17½	18	20

—G—

4	2¾		Gen Am Inv	200	3	3	3	3
19¾	14¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	15	14½	15	16
7⅞	5⅛		Gen Asphalt	600	5¼	5	5	5⅛
15½	13	2	Gen Baking	3500	13½	13⅛	13¼	13⅝
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9200	11¾	11⅜	11½	12⅛
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11⅛	11½	12⅛
27¾	21	2	Gen Foods	4500	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	22
9¼	6¾	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	300	5	4¾	4¾	
14	10¼	7c	Gen2G&E 7% A	30	13	13	13	
14⅜	10	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	20	10	10	10	
14⅞	10¾	1	Gen Motors	250	11	10⅜	10⅜	11½
77¼	66⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	65¾	63¾	63¾	67½
5¼	5⅛		Gen Out Ad A	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
⅞	⅝		Gen Ry Signal	200	16	16	16	17
11	9⅜		Gen Realty	200	½	½	½	½
20¼	12⅞	1	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	9½	9½	9½	11
75	63	5	Gillette Saf Raz	9100	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14½
1⅛	⅜		Gillette S R pf	200	63¼	63	63	65
6	4⅜		Gimbel Bros	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4⅞	3		Glidden	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
16⅛	12½	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	100	3	3	3	3
6½	3¾		Gold Dust	400	13½	12½	12⅝	13½
18¼	10		Goodrich	2200	4	3¾	3¾	4
18⅜	10¼		Goodrich pf	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	11⅜
45	27⅜	2	Goodyear	700	11	10¼	10⅜	10½
20⅜	10		Goodyear 1pf	200	30	29	29	31⅜
2½	1¼		Gotham Silk Hos	2400	10¾	10	10	10⅝
5¼	4		Graham Paige	2400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
6¾	4⅛		Granby	400	4	4	4	4
17⅞	7⅜		Grand Union	100	4¼	4	4	4
7	3¼		Great Nor pf	700	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
10⅛	7		Great Nor Ore	400	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
90	72½	7	Great West Sug	1200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
1¼	¾		Great W Sug pf	30	86	86	86	86
12½	7		Grigsby-Grunow	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
20	15¼		Gulf States Steel	300	7⅞	7	7	7⅝
			Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	60	18	17⅝	17⅝	

—H—

3¼	1¼		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
52	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	330	49	47⅞	47⅞	50
8	6⅛		Harbison Walker	200	6½	6½	6½	
⅞	⅝		Hartman Corp A	100	½	½	½	½
1½	1		Hartman Corp B	400	½	½	½	½
8⅝	8⅜		Hat Corp pf	10	87	87	87	87
18	15½	1½	Hercules Powder	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
57¾	47	5	Hershey Choc	100	15½	15½	15½	17
80	72½	3†	Hershey Choc pf	100	47	47	47	47
169	145	9	Homestake Min	100	725	725	725	
2¼	1¼		Houdaille Her B	700	162	160	161½	161
15⅜	10		Houston Oil	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15¾	11⅞	2½	Hudson & Man	300	11⅞	11⅞	12¼	12¼

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 25	Feb. 24
5⅛	3½		Hudson Motor	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
3½	2		Hupp Motors	300	3½	2	2	2
15⅜	10⅛		Ill Central	1000	11⅞	10⅛	10⅛	12

—I—

2	1¼		Indian Refining	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39⅝	28⅝	2	Indus Rayon	1200	31¾	29½	29½	33
31⅜	19⅜	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	31	20	20	31½
16	12⅜		Inland Steel	200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
3½	2		Inspiration Cop	400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
4⅜	2⅜	.15	Insuranshare Del	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
7¼	4½		Interboro Rap T	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
97½	77	6	Interlake Iron	200	2½	2½	2½	
4¼	2⅜	.30	Int Business M	1000	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	7⅝		Int Carriers	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
35¼	14⅜	.60	Int Cement	100	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
88	80	7	Int Harvester	19000	15⅜	14⅜	14⅝	15⅜
8½	3¼		Int Harvester pf	100	85⅜	85½	88½	
3⅜	1¼		Int Hydroelec	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅝	7		Int Merc Marine	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
76	72	7	Int Nickel	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4¾	2½		Int Nickel pf	6700	7¼	7	7	7⅜
4½	2¼		Int Paper 7%	100	74	74	74	
18⅝	13½	1½	Int Pap&P pf	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
27¼	24½	2	Int Salt	200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
14⅜	9⅜		Int Shoe	300	16⅛	16	16	15¼
40	26		Int Silver	300	26½	26	26	26⅝
8½	8½		Int Silver pf	1200	10⅛	9¾	9¾	12⅜
3	1⅞		Int Tel & Tel	40	26	26	26

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET HOLDS FAIRLY STEADY

Price Reactions Moderate Under Heavy Pressure—Corn Drops Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—The wheat market was subjected to a lot of pressure this week but managed to weather the speculative storms in good shape, and suffered only moderate price reactions.

Distress was again manifest in the stock market, and during the week there was a drop in corn to new lows on the crop, while wheat holders received little encouragement from foreign news.

To have the market hold comparatively steady during such a period of stress indicated a steady absorption of wheat on the weak spots by strong interests. Further selling supposed to be for the account of the stabilization corporation, which is supposed to be liquidating its holdings of futures, as well as selling for Red Cross account, were other disconcerting features in the market operations of the week.

Offsetting the adverse conditions against which the bulls had to work were a flood of damage reports in regard to winter wheat conditions.

The Nebraska report for the week was typical of the advices coming in regarding the wheat situation. It said the winter wheat was in poor condition, with a large abandonment problem. A significant feature of this report was that it said the wheat in the eastern third of the State, which up to recently was supposed to be in good shape now shows a conditon of 20 to 25 per cent below normal. The report also stated that in the west third of the State there was not much hope for any of the wheat. Similar advices came from Kansas.

East of the Mississippi wheat is showing up poorly in many sections of the soft winter wheat belt, especially in Ohio.

The drought area of the West and Southwest has been extended greatly, as February passed with no important precipitation.

Foreign reports have indicated little change, and buyers have been reluctant to bid up for wheat because of the expected liberal arrivals of Southern Hemisphere wheat the next few weeks. However, the quality of Argentine wheat is reported poor, and Canadian wheat has been taken in fair volume, many foreign countries needing a strong wheat for mixing purposes.

The interest of the trade now centers on the Farm Reserve estimates which are due the middle of next week. High cash prices relative to the futures and small receipts, with reports indicating heavy feeding the last season as well as a large disappearance via country grist mill route, indicate that the reserves will be much smaller than a year ago.

The general impression is that Farm Board stocks of wheat have been whittled down to moderate proportions, and that much of the necessary selling for the Red Cross account has been accomplished. This selling has been done with so little reaction in prices that it speaks well for the stability of the market.

Corn broke sharply late in the week, but came back a little with the rally in wheat. On the decline some small lots were sold from the gulf for export, but the export trade has been the big disappointment of the season. Prices for some time have been on an export basis, and yet Europe has seen fit to ignore American corn. Domestic cash trade is small in volume, and receipts are increasing substantially.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.00	6.00	5.82	5.84	—.18
May	6.09	6.09	5.91	5.92	—.21
July	6.21	6.21	6.05	6.06	—.20
October	6.40	6.41	6.23	6.27	—.17
December	6.51	6.52	6.37	6.38	—.18
January	6.58	6.58	6.45	6.47	—.17

Spots 5.95, off 20 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.96	5.96	5.80	5.82	—.17
May	6.05	6.05	5.90	5.93	—.17
July	6.17	6.17	6.02	6.04	—.19
October	6.35	6.35	6.22	6.22	—.20
December	6.46b	6.45	6.33	6.33	—.20
January	6.51b			6.39b	—.20

bBid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.81	4.81	4.79	4.79	—.02
May	4.83	4.84	4.82	4.82	—.03
July	4.85	4.87	4.84	4.84	—.02
October	4.91	4.92	4.89	4.89	—.02
December	4.94	4.94	4.92	4.92	—.02
January	4.95	4.96	4.94	4.94	—.02

Spots 4.99, up 4 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
March	48.50b	48.00b	—.50
April	49.00b	48.10b	—.60
September	51.00	48.90b	—.30
October	51.00b	49.10b	—1.30
November	51.00b	49.20b	—1.30
December	51.00b	49.30b	—.40
January	51.00b	49.40b	—1.30

Tone at close quiet. bBid.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 25	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.66⅞	$.67⅝	$.75⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.39¼	.40½	.49⅞
Oats, 2 white	.26⅝	.27½	.35¾
Flour	3.50	3.60	4.70
Beef, family	10.55	10.75	15.12
Pork	14.25	14.25	16.37
Lard	.0450	.0455	.0510
Cotton, mid up	.0605	.0620	.0705
Zinc	.0265	.0260	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt.	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06
Tin	.2325	.2262	.2212
Rubber	.02⅞	.02⅞	.0370
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0350
Printcloths	.02¼	.02¼	.03⅞

WHERE BUSINESS IS PROSPEROUS

Bristol, England, welcomes new ideas. That is why it is the second most prosperous City in Britain, with 2000 industries and a flourishing Port. It has ideas to pass on to you if you are seeking a market or a centre to locate your plant. Much will be gained by writing the City Development Board, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol, Eng.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	83½	83½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13¼	12
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	69	68
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	48	46
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	29¼	27
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	74	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	82	78
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4s '36	102⅛	102⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101¼	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅜	103½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101	100½
Amer T&T 5s '65	100½	99½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	104
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	37¼	37¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	59¼	58¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72½	72
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	76	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84¼	84⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	P1	90
Atch T&SF 4s '95	79¼	79¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88⅝	88
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	83⅛	83⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	18	18
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	52⅜	52⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46½	46½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	36
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	79	79
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	71½	71
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63½	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27	26¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	37⅛	36
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	60	59
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84	84
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	43¼	41
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	72	72
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅜	102½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83½	83
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	85	82
Boston & Maine 5s '55	63	62
Boston & Maine 5s '67	63	62⅞
Broadway & 7th Ave RR '43	2⅛	1½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	104¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100¾	100½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	37
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	89	89
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	35¾	35¾
By Products Coke 5½s '45	42	42
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	103⅝	103¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¼	80⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81⅛	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	82⅜	82⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85½	85½
Can North 4½s '35	93⅜	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	95⅜	95
Can North deb 7s '40	98⅝	98¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	51	50
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	76½	76½
Cen Branch Un-Pac 4s	30	30
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	104½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74	70
Cen Pacific 5s '60	53¼	52
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92¾	92¾
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	27½	27½
Certainteed 5½s 48	30	30
Ches Corp 5s '47	66	65
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98½	98
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O 4½s B	85½	83⅝
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	95	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	93¾	91½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	29½	28¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	13	13
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	35½	35
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	40	40
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	40½	40½
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	47⅛	47⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	15¼	14
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	35½	35½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	16⅜	16⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10	9½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18	18
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	47	47
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	16¾	16
Chicago Railway 5s '27	50	50
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	58	58
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	21½	21½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	19½	19½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10¼	10
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	40⅜	40⅜
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95	95
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	70	70
Childs Co 5s '43	36	34
Chile Copper 5s '47	36	35½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97½	97⅜
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 B	100½	100½
Cin Un Term 5½s 2020 C	101⅛	100¼
Clev & Pittsburgh 3½s '79 C	84	84
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	41½	41½
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	95	95
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50¾	50
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	76	75
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	77	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77¼	76½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100½	98½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	102¼	101½
Con Gas 5½s reg	103¼	102½
Con Gas 4½s '51	96	95
Con Gas 5s '57	99¼	98¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	57½	57
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	40	40
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16½	16
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	74	74
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	83	83
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	95	92
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	28½	28½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12¼	11¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90	90
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96	96
Detroit Ed 5s '52	95¾	95
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	76	74½
Dold Packing 6s '42	66¼	60½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	103¼	102⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	104¾	104¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	37¼	37½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	22½	22
Erie RR gen 5s '75	23	21½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	65	65
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	71¼	71½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	42¾	42⅝
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99½	99
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45	45
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84¼	84¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	36¾	36¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	67½	67
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76	75
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	97	96½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	39	38
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	39½	37¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	50½	50
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	28	28
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	43½	42½
Har Riv Pc 4s '54	88½	88½
Houston Oil 6½s '40	45	44
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	29½	28
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	45½	43½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	33½	30
Ill Central 6½s '36	69	68½
Ill Central CBI&NO 5s A '63	41¾	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	98¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	78½	78½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	29⅞	27½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52	48½
Inte Rpa Trans 6s '32	14	13¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	57½	53½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	41½	41½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	54½	54½
Int & G Nor 3s B '56	17	17
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19¾	19¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43½	42
Int Paper 6s '55	11¾	10¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	22¼	20½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	26	24
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	22	21
Int Equity Corp 5s B ww	80	80
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	81	80⅞
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	58	58
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100½	100½
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	100¼	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54¼	53¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	52½	52½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91	89½
Kelly Spring 6s '42	35	35
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	32¾	32¼
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	68½	68¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	72½	72½
Kinney & Co 7½s8 '36	45	45
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89¾	89½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	61½	61½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	60	60
L'Autaro 6s '54	3	3
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	28	28
Loew's Inc 6s '41	65¾	65⅝
Long Island rfg 4s '49	88¾	87½
Long Island deb 5s '37	95¼	95
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	24½	23½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¼	100½
L&N uni 4s '40	85½	85½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	67½	67½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	69¼	69
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	60	60
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta	3½	3½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	29¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	63	63
McCrory Store 5½s '41	29¼	29¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	40	40
Metro Edison 4½s '58	80	80
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	83½	83½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	74	73½
Mil SP & SSM 5½s'8 '78	47⅞	47⅞
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	79¼	79¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	33	33
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	8½	8½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	21¼	19½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	18⅝	18¼
Mo Pacific 5s H 280	18½	18½
Mo Pac 5s '81	20	19
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	16½	16½
Montana Power 5s A '62	56	56
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	80	80
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	65½	65½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	78½	78
Nat Steel 5s '56	77	75
Newberry 5½s	67	67
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	91¼	91¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104¼	104
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88	86
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	52½	52½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66¾	66¾
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	40	37
NYC&HR rfg & im 2013	40	36
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	51	51
NYC¾HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42	40¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '76	13¾	13½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16¼	15
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	9½	9½
NY Connec Ry 4½s "53	91½	91½
NY Edison 5s C '51	104	104
NY Edison 5s B '44	105	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s "41	111	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100	100
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	30½	30½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	46	46
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	51¼	51¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53⅜	53
NY NH&H cll 5s '40	99	99
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	70	68
NY NH&H cons rg 4s '55 J&J	40½	40½
NY Dnt & W rfg 4s '92	54¾	52
NY Railway inc 8s A '65	36⅛	36⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	104	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	100¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	57½	57
Norf & Southern 5s '41	3½	3¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	49⅝	93
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	96	96
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	11	11
North Am Co 5s '61	78	77½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99	99
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	83¼	81¾
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 C	60	60
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	60	60
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	66	63
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100½	100½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80	80
Otis Steel 6s '41	16	15
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	102⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	9½	9⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	33	33
Pat Pass 5s '49	105½	105½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	86
Penn Railroad 4¾s	81	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63½	60
Penn Railroad 4½s Cn	101	100
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77	76½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	78¼	78¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	88
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	112	112
Pere Marquette 5s '56	37	36¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	32	32
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70¾	70¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79	78
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97¾	97¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	37¾	37¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	20¼	19⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102¼	102½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58½	57
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99¼	99¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21½	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97½	97
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101¾	101
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75¼	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¼	70
Read rfg 4½s B '97	79¾	79
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	60	60
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	47½	47
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22	22
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div	42¼	38
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	11
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¾	8½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	8½	8½
St Louis SW rfg	16½	15½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	34	33½
StP M&M con 4s '33	92¾	92¾
StP M&M Mont	80	79
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98½	98
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	80	78½
San An & P 1st 4s '43	57½	57½
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	93	93
Seabd AL con 6s 45	3¾	3¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73¼	72¼
Shell Union 5s '47	70	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71	70
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99	99
Silesian Am Corp 7s "41	35½	35¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93¾	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¾	94½
Sinclair Pipe L & I 5s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	99½	99¼
Solvay Ame Inv 5s '42	94	94
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	42¾	42¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	67½	67½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	41¾	41¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	41	39¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	41¼	39½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	40⅝	40½
Southern Pacific 5s ww	70	70
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	60½	58½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17¼	17
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	21	21
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	21¾	21
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	42½	42½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	94¼
Studebaker 6s '42	34	33
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	51	50
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	87½	87½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	64⅞	64⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	83¼	81½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	89½	89½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	49	49
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	49¼	49¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50¼	50¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	54	54
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	38⅝	38½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21½	20¾
Un El L&P 5½s '54	103¼	102
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Union El L & P 5s '37	100⅞	99¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99¾	99⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅜	96⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	74¼	73
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85	84
Union Pacific 5s	100⅛	100
United Biscuit 6s '42	97¾	97¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	31	30
United New Jer 4s	100½	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	64½	63½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '59 ww	20⅞	20
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	23¾	23
Vanadium 5s '41	43	43
Virginia El & P 5½s	100½	100
Virginia Ry 5s '62	90	88
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	7
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	60	60
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6½	6½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6½	6½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6½	6½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	18	17⅞
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	96	95½
Western Maryland 4s '52	50½	50¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	23	22
Western Union R E 4½s '50	47½	46½
Western Union 5s '51	45	44
Western Union 6½s '36	58	57¾
Western Union 5s '50	43½	43½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	52	52
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89⅞	89⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55¼	55
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55½	54¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Feb25	Feb25
3½s '47	101.2	100.24	100.24	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	101.10	101.1	101.8	101.10
4th 4¼s '38	101.20	101.4	101.18	101.20
4th 4¼s reg	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.15
US 3s '55	95.27	95.2	95.8	95.30
US 3¼s '49	97.16	97.2	97.7	97.20
US 3¼s '46 Mar	99.23	99.11	99.12	99.24
US 3¼s '43 June	99.22	99.4	99.16	98.26
US 3½s '47	99.24	99.12	99.14	100.00
US 3¾s '56	101.18	100.21	100.21	101.18
US 4s '54	101.18	101.16	102.00	102.27
US 4¼s '52	106.	105.16	105.22	106.11

FOREIG NBONDS

	High	Low	Last
Abitibi P&L 5s '53	15½	15¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41⅜	41⅜	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41¼	41¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41½	41	
Argentine Gov 6s 57 A	41⅜	41	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42	42	
Australia 5s '55	74½	73½	
Australia 5s '57	73½	73½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	66	66	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92½	92½	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	58¾	58¾	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	41¼	49¾	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93¾	93⅜	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102⅞	102⅝	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38	38	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51	50	
Berlin Elect 6½s '59	48½	48	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	42	42	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¾	47	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5¼	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	20	
Bremen 7s '35	62	62	
Brisbane 6s '50	75	75	
Brisbane 5s '57	68	68	
Brisbane 5s '58	66	66	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26¾	26¾	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	16½	16	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	18¾	18½	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38	38	
Canada (Dom) 4s	80¾	80⅜	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¾	95¾	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93¼	92⅝	
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	12½	11¼	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8⅞	8⅞	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13½	13½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	8⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7½	7½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7	7	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20	20	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	19¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26½	26½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25½	25½	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '56	68¼	66¼	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	34	34	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	94	94	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	82	81½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	74	73⅞	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80¼	78½	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	80	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	48	48

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Sources of the Gospels

The Growth of the Gospels, by Frederick C. Grant. New York: Abingdon Press. $1.50.

THE authorship of this book is the guarantee of its soundness from the standpoint of scholarship, for the author has already distinguished himself in the field of New Testament research. Mr. Grant is at present dean of Western Theological Seminary and editor of the Anglican Theological Review.

If one may judge of the lively interest in all that pertains to the Gospels, their origin and meaning from the number of books dealing with their numerous phases, there is at present definite revival in things religious. While archæologists are delving into the ruins of ancient Persepolis, of Samaria and in that well-stored treasure house of antiquities, the Nile region of Egypt, other savants have been searching with microscopic nicety all possible sources which might throw additional light upon the New Testament, especially upon the origin, significance and formation of the Four Gospels.

Dean Grant in "The Growth of the Gospels" summarizes these efforts in a very helpful and constructive manner. The purpose of his book is to sum up recent developments in this investigation and to analyze and discuss some of the problems that have arisen from conflicting opinions. Especially does he undertake to revalue the known sources and review the supposititious sources of whose existence there is some doubt, yet the character of which has been of necessity little defined.

* * *

Of these supposititious sources commonly designated as Q and L and their relation to the gospel of Luke, the author writes at length and with full confidence as to the premises. But he denies, or at least disbelieves in, the existence of another document which Canon Streeter in his "Four Document Hypothesis" labels M. He declares that from neither linguistic, historical nor literary grounds is there sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion at which Canon Streeter has arrived. Rather does Dean Grant accept the modern idea of the so-called Multiple Source Theory, drawn from the opening words of Luke: "Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us."

But Dean Grant does more than to discuss the sources of the Four Gospels in the light of modern investigation and scholarship. He goes into details regarding many of the important features of Gospel narratives, the sources of the Lucan Nativity and Passion Narratives, for example, in some instances agreeing with and in others disagreeing with many of the commentators of the day.

* *

In discussing the fourth Gospel, he declares that "the Johannine Christ and the Johannine interpreter of Christ both speak the same language and expound the same ideas," and he points out that the Johannine sayings rarely, if ever, harmonize with the sayings of Jesus which were recorded in Q and L, and in consequence appear in the Synoptic Gospels. He further concludes that the close student of these subjects must inevitably discriminate between the Christ as set forth in the Synoptic Gospels and the Johannine Christ; and in proof of this he quotes from Jülicher, "For a Jesus who preached alternately in the manner of the Sermon on the Mount and of John xiv-xvi is a psychological impossibility; the distinction between his so-called exoteric and esoteric teaching, a palpable absurdity."

Accordingly, Dean Grant reaches the conclusion that in light of modern scholarship a fresh reconsideration of the data back of the Four Gospels is necessary; and in consideration of all the available data, he concludes that the fourth Gospel is the product of some Hellenistic church in the early second century, written "by someone who stood at the crossroads where historical Christian tradition and Hellenistic piety came together." With such a thesis, he declares, this Gospel takes on a fresh interest.

If one accept the conclusions arrived at in this book, it is evident that there must be a somewhat general revision of many of the views commonly held regarding the sources of the Synoptic Gospels and of the Johannine record. Since he emphasizes the fact it is rather "the *spiritual* Christ, 'the Lord the Spirit' (II Cor. 3:17) who appears before us in the Fourth Gospel and beckons us to follow him," the tendency of this presentation is perhaps to turn one away from the man Jesus to the spiritual import of his message.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Biography of Frustration

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Henry Adams, by James Truslow Adams. New York, Albert and Charles Boni. $2.50.

OF COURSE, anything written by Mr. James Truslow Adams is readable, and the curious interest taken in Henry Adams by a very large section of the American reading public gives this book a certain importance. Yet when a gentleman of means, leisure, education and high social position can live for 50-odd years of the most formative period in the United States, in the midst of its political, literary and social activities, without himself doing anything beyond a few book reviews, a fragmentary history of his country, a dilettante book on two French cathedrals and an autobiography of frustration, one wonders why further celebration of his virtues is needed.

* * *

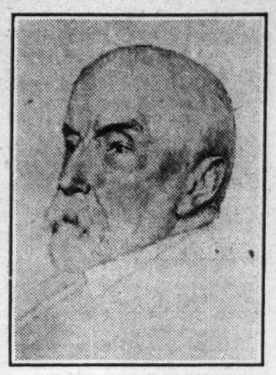
This volume, it appears, is to introduce a collected edition of Henry Adams's works, a complete bibliography of which forms one of its features. Largely composed of book reviews and other papers which are commonly called fugitive, this list of productions hardly suggests a very necessary complete edition. However, the "Education"; the "History of the United States"; "Mont St. Michel and Chartres" and the novel "Democracy" make a fair foundation for a five-foot shelf of readable books.

Perhaps, had it not been for the project of this collected edition, this biography might not have been written. For surely the "Education," with its hundreds of pages of autobiographical data, is a sufficient monument to a man who did little, and really professed to have accomplished nothing. The author acknowledges primary obligations to the "Education," but finds in Adams's letters much material, not generally available, for filling in gaps in that narrative.

* * *

Puzzled, as anyone must be by the comparatively slight achievements of Henry Adams, he accepts and defends that gentleman's explanation, which has always seemed to me a singular evidence of weakness. Henry Adams pleaded that because he was born on Beacon Hill of an ancestry that included two Presidents of the United States, one Vice-President and various and sundry other public men, he was "distinctly branded," and "heavily handicapped in the races of the coming century, in running for such stakes as the century was to offer." This theory Henry preached continuously, and because of it practiced a certain abstention from any very arduous effort, which caused his brother to remind him tartly that life was not all European travel and reading books.

His biographer lays great stress on his avowed ambition for power, and his frequent discussions of ways to attain it. Oddly enough, he seemed to conclude that the only way open to him was through the daily press. Yet if any man was ever lacking in the qualities which go to make up a Cobbet, a Dana or a Watterson, it was he. Successful journalism must needs be democratic. This man was an aristocrat to the core. The political journalist must not only understand the masses in their varied



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Henry Adams; Drawing From Life by John Briggs Potter.

moods but must in the main sympathize with them. Adams's attitude toward them was that of lofty contempt. He sought to approach a career in daily journalism through the editorship of the North American Review, and a chair of history in Harvard. Neither was much aid. It never seemed to occur to him to go through the only efficient preparation for the profession—namely, service for some years as a reporter and as a desk worker.

Perhaps the fact that he never made any effort to enter journalism by its legitimate doors may have been indicative of the harm done him by an ancestry too largely aristocratic. Nothing could more impressively show his utter unfitness for daily journalism than the fact that the election of Grant to the Presidency so disgusted him that he at once sailed for Europe. A germ of journalistic acumen in his mind would have shown him that that was precisely the time he would find most of journalistic interest in Washington.

Mr. Truslow Adams, whose own contributions to historical literature are of inestimably more value than the productions of Henry Adams, is not blind to the weaknesses of his hero. He notes his lack of distinction as a student at Harvard and his subsequent "failure" as an assistant professor. His book is brief, but necessarily so. If one has read the "Education," what further biography of Henry Adams is needed? If one has not read that work of self-revelation, why wish to read about him at all?

Learning to Read Art

A Grammar of the Arts, by Sir Charles Holmes. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

OFTEN a single phrase illumines a whole book. It is only necessary that such phrase, like a symphonic theme, be capable of rounded harmonic treatment. Useless in any large sense is the clever saying that begins and ends in itself, unfruitful of connotations. In his new book, Sir Charles Holmes offers a summation that in itself is like a tool wherewith the layman may increase his ability to read art. In connection with his exposition of the field of pattern-making, he proposes this mode of thought in the search for fundamentals of composition: architectural structure, rhythmical motive, stimulus by contrast.

He explains that long ago in "The Science of Picture-Making" he indicated that the ideas of unity, vitality, infinity and repose might be used as a convenient summary of the qualities a good painting should combine. He feels that there is no real antagonism or inconsistency between the two mental schemes. "The ideas of unity and repose are implied in architectural structure. The basic elements of vitality are rhythm and contrast. Infinity, too, from the pattern-maker's standpoint, is only another term for subtlety or rhythm, although for the painter and sculptor it has, of course, a far more extensive significance. . . ."

Taking a manifestation of the creative impulse as a starting point, and putting aside for the moment esthetic considerations in favor of craftsmanlike approach, the world of art may be divided into three parts: representative art, decorative art and constructive art. Representative art expresses the relation of the artist to the world outside him. Some phase of this world impresses him so vividly that he feels impelled to record his response, to "re-create" it in terms of painting, drawing or sculpture. Decorative art has no necessary relation to the world outside the artist, though its materials and imagery may be borrowed from that world. It originates in his pleasure in rhythmical movement, a subconscious emotion that finds expression in dancing and music. Constructive art is concerned with the invention of things that are of service to man, as well as things of beauty. It will thus range from the making of a clay pot to the building of a cathedral. More than all the other arts it is governed by considerations of material.

These three aspects of artistic creation understood, Sir Charles promises, the knowledge so acquired will provide us with a basis of sound fundamentals which turn the analysis of even the most complicated manifestations of art into relatively simple study. He then gives a chapter each to a definite examination of these three phases, after which he applies the derived fundamentals in chapters on drawing, engraving, painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics and glass, textiles, metalwork, woodwork and printing.

When we speak of naturalism in drawings we really are referring to naturalistic symbols in the form of expressive lines. Nor can the term realism be used in referring to a contour that is marked by a firm, black outline, there being no such outline in the natural object. Yet by means of these symbols of essential or characterizing elements, "an artist can transmit a more vivid suggestion of life, and character, and movement than even a clever photograph can do. The photograph will inevitably contain details which are not essential to the expression of character. By these the attention is distracted, the effect is weakened, the motion arrested."

Surely the element of selection that underlies all expressive effect is here defined, and made useful to us all. Here we are made aware of the cleavage between nature-copying and artistic expression, for the artist is ever engaged in this very process of emphasis by selection from nature of "just those elements, and no more, that are needed for the expression of the artist's thought."

In his applications of fundamentals to specific mediums Sir Charles works steadily with the expressive quality of each medium always in the foreground as conditioning the artist's expression. Thus of the use of black or red chalk he says: "They place a great range of expression at the artist's disposal: force, when the stroke is firm; precision, when the point is fine; breadth and softness of graduation when the side of the cha rather than the point is employed. So chalk is constantly and grandly used by the great Italians of the Renaissance."

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Critics on the Aerial Spot

WHEN we remarked, last week, that the play, "Evensong," had been taken off the boards after 10 days in New York, and intimated that this proved the critics to have been right in dispraising it, we rather expected retorts from the dispraisers of the critics . . . Sure enough:

"Your comment on the failure of 'Evensong,'" writes N. J. M., "is typical of the imperceptience—or the slipperiness—of persons of your profession. Obviously, the withdrawal of this play is further evidence of the truth of the very complaint you were attempting to answer—that adverse criticism kills good plays. As good a play as 'Evensong' certainly would have succeeded if the critics had not 'panned' it."

We are glad to have N. J. M's. letter, because it expresses so well the viewpoint and the methods of ratiocination employed by the Opposition . . . These are reflected again in a release sent out by Miss Selma Robinson (who is really a very clever person—writes poetry and all that) announcing a radio program called "Criticism and Counter-Criticism" . . . This was scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but having neither a radio nor a yearning to listen over other people's radios, we cannot tell you whether it actually came off . . . Anyhow, in the release Miss Robinson refers to a play by Miss Dawn Powell which was withdrawn within a week "due to the adverse criticism it received from the dramatic reviewers."

* * *

You would think that these complainants would realize that their arguments are fallacies, of either the vicious-circle or the post-hoc-propter-hoc variety . . . N. J. M. assumes in his premise that "Evensong" is a good play—which is the point at issue . . . Miss Robinson notes that Miss Powell's play received adverse criticism in the newspapers and that it was withdrawn within a week; she concludes that the bad press caused the withdrawal . . . We should not like to think that N. J. M. and Miss Robinson were aware of these fallacies but hoped we wouldn't be . . . On the other hand, it doesn't seem polite to intimate that the feminine power of reasoning is not equal to grasping these simple points . . . There seems to be nothing to do but to note the facts.

The scheme of "counter-criticism" was proposed by Mr. Morris Ernst in a recent book called "Hold Your Tongue," written by him in collaboration with Mr. Alexander Lindey . . . As outlined by Miss Robinson the proposal was "that a panel should be established of one hundred individuals, selected by crtics and producers alike, as being well versed in matters of the stage and capable of stating their opinions lucidly. If a play drew unfavorable notice in a paper the producer could select any member of the panel, request him to witness the production and to set down his reactions. If the opinion differed from that of the paper's critic, the paper would undertake to print it in its dramatic section, giving it as much notice as the original notice received."

* * *

The radio discussion was to concern itself with "the function of dramatic criticism, its uses and abuses, and the effects of unfair criticism and a plan for its improvement."

But what is "unfair" criticism? . . . Who decides whether it is unfair, and on what basis or by what standards? . . . And if a counter-critic is to be set over the critic, who shall check up on the counter-critic?

This scheme of Mr. Ernst's is probably more sensible than the Sirovich plan of summoning the critics to Washington for investigation . . . Still, it strikes us as unnecessary and impracticable . . . Why can't producers and publishers see that with all its faults the present system of reviewing is far more lenient to them than they generally deserve? . . . Really, we are amazed daily to read the encomiums heaped upon works which seem to us mediocre, reminiscent, badly made and even dull . . . Yet a book or a play has got to be pretty bad before we express our poor opinion of it so frankly as that . . . Ordinarily we say all the nice things about it that our conscience will allow, and leave it to the reader to deduce an adverse opinion from the fact that the favorable opinion isn't more strongly put . . . This is because we are naturally tender-hearted; and we are forced to the conclusion that the hearts of many of our colleagues are even softer than ours . . . Whereas, if you drag in publishers, producers, stage directors, authors and representatives of the Drama League, what becomes of the gentleness and charitableness that now pervade critical writing? . . . Ah, if people only knew when they were well off.

Successor to "Lummox"

Imitation of Life, by Fannie Hurst. New York: Harper. $2.50.

IN THE literary world comparisons are as unendurable as elsewhere. One would have preferred not to hear that Miss Hurst's latest novel is reminiscent of her gratefully remembered "Lummox" of 10 years back. The two have nothing in common beyond the fact that both their heroines are servants, both cooks, one black and one white. How little that signifies. How unfair to put us prematurely in the spirit of challenge.

"Imitation of Life" records the story of Bea Pullman, a most ordinary young person whom all sorts of extraordinary adventures befell. Yet it is conceivable that Bea would have failed to engross us had not her spectacular career been made possible by Delilah, the Negress. That broad and cheery presence entered opportunely the shabby little wooden house on Arctic Avenue, Atlantic City, just as Bea at 18 had been left alone to support a baby daughter and an invalid father. It was Delilah who made it feasible for Bea to seek orders for her maple sirup in and out of the less pretentious lodging houses in the side streets, finally venturing to the great hotels on the Boardwalk. Delilah stayed at home to care for her three babies, as she called them—three because she had brought along a small daughter of her own, Peola. And so a partnership was formed, which was to terminate only when Bea Pullman had become one of the most important of American business women.

* * *

It is perhaps something of an Aladdin tale. Yet the business world is composed of as great wonders. First, heavy cans of maple sirup which Bea delivered painstakingly in the evenings. Then, as an inspiration, Delilah's Maple Hearts. Next, boxes of these candies on consignment in local shops and hotels. Then, a tiny shop of Bea's own, yes, on the Boardwalk, where Delilah presided each day over her special brand of waffles served steaming hot with maple sirup. Almost at once the public fancy was caught, until there were shops in other cities—in Philadelphia, New York, in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Phoenix—in more cities than one could conveniently count. Waffles and Hearts appeared in them all, with Delilah to supervise the start of each shop before intrusting its welfare to substitutes who approximated as nearly as might be her own rotundity and joviality. The public palate was tickled. The public came in hordes. Bea Pullman was a gigantic success. In the end we are told of a great Imperial Chain which proposed to extend the ranks of B. Pullmans to Europe and the Orient, where millions of benighted people had never so much as heard of waffles.

* * *

Nevertheless, it is Delilah's story, really. Bea Pullman had the initiative and the courage, but Delilah was the ladder by which she climbed. A big person, literally and metaphorically, compounded strangely of superstition and belief, with belief predominating. Her heart was able to encircle all the world's unfortunates. She gave of herself unstintingly, unquestioningly. Most of us have at some time known a servant who partook in some measure of the nature of Delilah. How we would have smarted at the thought of our Delilahs suffering as Peola made her mother suffer. For Peola rebelled at her lot. She would not be loyal to her race. She could "pass" and she did. That scene in which she compels her mother's secrecy is the most moving scene of the book.

Delilah is a joy, of course. Yet one is ready to contend that Miss Hurst has overcolored her portrait a little. Delilah is just not quite authentic. It is as if a Cockney were made to drop every one of his h's. In spite of that, the book belongs to Delilah. One cares much less for Bea, not minding particularly when, arrived at the pinnacle of her career, she has still within her grasp only an "imitation of life." The book is overlong and overwritten. For many readers Miss Hurst's style stands in its own light. For many she is offensively outspoken in her discussion of human living. That she has seen and felt deeply, one has no shadow of doubt.

M. W.

Henry Arthur Jones

Henry Arthur Jones and the Modern Drama, by Richard A. Cordell. New York: Long & Smith. $2.50.

IT IS good to be reminded that drama today takes much of its character from the fine work done by the dramatists of yesterday. Shaw, Coward, Bésier in England, O'Neill, Kaufmann, Howard in the United States—these all have an audience that Jones, Barrie, Pinero, Gillette, Fitch and Herne helped to build in the years at the turn of the century. Shaw overlaps the two periods, but it was while he was more active in establishing the new drama in England as a reviewer than as a playwright that he took up the cudgels in his Saturday Review articles in defense of Henry Arthur Jones. For Shaw recognized in Jones one of the builders of a new day in the English theater, a writer who was helping to bring vital themes into a drama that nationally was lagging behind the European tendency to reflect modern thought and the life of the day in plays of the regular theater. Ibsen then could get a hearing only in the smaller playhouses out of the West End fashionable current, such as Grein's Independent Theater Society.

Thanks to the indefatigable Dr. Archibald Henderson and numerous other commentators, Shaw has received while he is still active an exhaustive volume of appreciation. Pinero and Barrie have not been neglected, Herne and other Americans will receive their just appraisal one day, and now Mr. Cordell performs a needed service for the achievement of Henry Arthur Jones. He sketches in as a background the state of the London stage when Jones found the theater filled with adaptations from the French and German, when Robertson's tea-cup and saucer plays were fading in popular appeal, and Gilbert had just begun to produce something original in the operetta form with Sullivan. Beginning with melodramas, Jones produced in "The Silver King" something that did not depend upon trick scenery and extraneous theatrical sensations, but rested its case on its humanity. It proved immediately popular, and served its turn in changing the complexion of things theatrical, though Jones many years after hesitated to include it in a volume of his collected plays, because of its naïveté.

Altogether Jones wrote a hundred plays, long and short, ranging from historical and romantic tragedies for the use of Wilson Barrett and other actor-managers to the high comedies that for years served the needs of distinguished actor-managers in London—Wyndham and Alexander—and John Drew and Henry Miller in the United States. "The Liars" will ever stand as a top note in this period for its dramatic and social wit, and "Mrs. Dane's Defence" remains a landmark in the vein of the "big scene" play. Early in the lively decade that closed the century came "The Middleman," a drama by Jones that gave E. S. Willard an anchor for his repertory tours of England and the United States.

Mr. Cordell weighs well what evidence is to be found as to Jones's response to Ibsen's influence, relates in detail his sturdy efforts to win respect for the literafy side of the dramatist's art, shows how he helped upbuild popular appreciation of the theater as an entertainment and something more, and shows that while Jones's plays are now rather out of the fashion set by the so-called intellectual type of Maugham, that they form an important foundation stone in the modern English drama.

A Novel About Socrates

Mask of Silenus, by Babette Deutsch. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.

BABETTE DEUTSCH is not the first person to think of building a novel around the character of Socrates, but with the exception of the German novel "Mrs. Socrates," hers is the first of importance on the subject to get into print. She has dealt with Socrates respectfully and lovingly, and with a delicacy that reminds her readers that she is primarily a poet.

"Mask of Silenus" is a simple tale, composed of only a few incidents. First, there is a conversation between Socrates and his wife Xantippe—his first wife, for after the defeat at Syracuse, Athenian law permitted citizens to take another wife as a duty to the state, and Socrates has proved himself a good patriot. In the talk with his elderly wife, Xantippe does not appear the scolding termagant of tradition, but rather one who is distressed for the well-being of her husband.

Another incident is the famous banquet of the Discourse on Love. Here we see Socrates at the home of his wealthy friend Crito, genially questioning his companions and bringing out the best of each in the symposium.

Then comes the final weaving of the threads of the plot against Socrates, his trial on the charge of corrupting the youth of Athens and denying the gods, and finally the account of the execution of the sentence imposed upon him. In those pages there is small need for the novelist to invent, for the words of Plato have been preserved as a memorial to the dignity and wisdom of Socrates in those last days. No one can ever read Plato's "Phædo" without a stirring of the heart. No one who has ever read it needs any other assurance of the truth of the words of Alcibiades concerning Socrates, "When he spoke the hearts of all were lifted and their tears poured forth."

Plato—and in his way Xenophon—have done their work so well that Socrates and his words stand ready fashioned for the hand of the novelist. But in dealing with the other characters that are necessary for the development of a story more invention is required. Plato and Xenophon have only hinted at the personality of the elegant Aristippus, the young, impassioned Phædo, the aged gentleman Crito, or even Plato himself. Here Miss Deutsch has created simply but with distinction.

The background is simple, too. So much has been handed down in history and classic art that it is possible to reconstruct almost every moment of the daily life of an Athenian citizen in the year 399 B. C., but Miss Deutsch is not much concerned with local color. What she has sought to convey is the great, wise compassionate but earthy man known as Socrates.

Her Socrates wears the mask of Silenus, as he did in life. Plato wrote, "I say then, that he is exactly like the masks of Silenus, which may be seen sitting in the statuaries' shops, having pipes and flutes in their mouths; and they are made to open in the middle, and there are images of gods inside them."

So Socrates appears in the novel as a burly, clumsy man, with red, knobby face and bulging eyes. He jests when other men would be serious and seems to take small thought for his dignity. At times his talk comes near being sophistry—as indeed it often is in the pages of Plato. But his jesting and his witty, facile reasoning are but a wise man's way of showing the unimportance of things that men call great, and when really great matters are his theme, he speaks nobly and with courage. Miss Deutsch is no iconoclastic John Erskine, viewing ancient heroes with disillusioned eyes. In no way has she taken from the greatness of Socrates; she has merely made him a part of the world in which he lived, and led him gloriously to his final farewell to his disciples.

The most satisfying thing of all about Miss Deutsch's work is that she has handled the subject with restraint. She has, indeed, practiced sophrosyne, or moderation, which was the ideal of Greek art and life.

W. K. R.

Wind on a Raw Night

The Collected Poems of Herbert Palmer. London: Benn. 10/6.

WHEN the post of Poet Laureate fell vacant in England some time ago no one proposed, as far as we know, that Herbert Palmer should fill it; yet he is the kind of poet who rises to public occasions copiously, spontaneously and vigorously. He is perhaps the only living English poet of any quality who is something of bard and ballad-monger, a rough, wandering minstrel, a sort of François Villon who has been converted to the Salvation Army. "Songs of Salvation, Sin and Satire"—this title of one of his books indicates his swift and careless fighting temper, and in all his poems there is an echo of the old broadsheet. His poem on Princess Mary is a luminous example of warm popular sentiment rising, undisciplined and reckless, like the fling of an orator's arm, to the heights of pure poetry. He would certainly have transformed the English Poet Laureateship from its state of dignity embalmed to something none the less English, but raw and alive with common life.

His relation to the modern intellectual school of poets, led by that despairing expatriate, Mr. T. S. Eliot, may be judged by his satirical poem entitled "Cinder Thursday" and by his note on Pope and the Augustans.

His shrewd thin voice had a lot to say.
But he looked like a gnat from the King's highway.
And the ponderous charger did tamely submit
To the Gee! Gee! Gee! of his acrid wit.

Modern poetry for Mr. Palmer is merely saying "Gee-up" to Pegasus. And as for the genteel Georgians:

I'm a thousand wandering moorside pipers,
I'm Dawn on a bloody-hued sea,
I'm the latest thing in old pen-wipers
To rub away sins. Ah me!
I am the purest fount of English spoken,
I am pain in the bowels of Glee;
But my each little song seems somehow wrong
For a "Georgian" anthologie.

He stands alone, the poet, at his worst, of rant and, at his best, of inspired, reckless and melodious rant. He will write about losing his walking stick or about barrel organs or fishing in Germany, about out-of-doors, Christian saints, visions of the Cross and lads in khaki—this collection in which we miss some of his best work has an extraordinary range—and in all we seem to see a battered man making foes, remembering wrongs, seeing visions and beating his bosom with theatrical sincerity, his tongue rough as a moorland stream, and stinging. His sardonic moods are better than his soft ones; he gets a better grip of his vigorous fluency. Poems written out of his feeling of neglect as a poet have this note. The absurdest antics he performs with spirit. This appeals to an editor:

I have studied, too—in Varsities of note,
Bonn, Birmingham, the World (a shrewd pig-stye)
I've peered in many a poet's linnet throat,
Poured water down it when the song seemed dry.
Fame's beak I've pulled; his legs, too, on the sly
His eagle tail; poked him in plume and thew.
Be gracious, therefore, and appease my cry,
And send me books and brochures to review.

And when in clean bleakness he goes beyond his revivalist heaven and hell he can write:

Do you remember,
Ethel,
Our stone house in December
At the moor's edge
Near the high fell?
And the snow,
And the wind
Pinned
To the snow?
How it would rave
'Neath the architrave
Of white clouds
Stretched on hill and fell.

He is the eccentric and vagrant preacher of modern English verse whose manner echoes that of many other poets, but whose individuality confounds comparison. He stands alone, too flagrantly romantic for this generation; too emotional, but with an authentic accent, saying with a grin of his critics:

And you are Verminous with Power,
And I am much oppressed with God.

After modern poetry's complex chamber music on strange instruments, the work of Mr. Palmer is like a punching wind on a raw night. He lays about him with "the big words," and in his hands they have not gone soft.

V. S. P.

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To the Man Who Knows Its Origin Every Word Presents a Picture

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The Taking of Omens

When we speak of the *inauguration* of a president we use a word that carries us back to ancient times when people believed in omens and looked for them on every important occasion. Latin *augur* meant a member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome, whose duty it was to observe and interpret the omens, such as the flight of birds, at the time of any important event. *Inaugurare* meant "to take omens" before entering upon a critical undertaking, such as the proclamation of an Emperor. From the past participle *inauguratus* is derived English *inaugurate*, though the ceremony of inauguration to-day does not call for the observation of omens. There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

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NEW YORK BANK DEALS GO UNDER LEGAL SCRUTINY

(Continued from Page 1)

tional City Bank was illegal and that the investment company violated the law by selling the bank's stock.

The Lehmann opinion was referred to last spring by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, but at that time no mention was made of the names of the concerns involved.

"No action was ever taken under this tremendously important opinion," Senator Glass told the Senate, as he inserted it in the record at the time.

The opinion read by Mr. Pecora declared that the affiliation fostered "a temptation to the speculative use of the funds of the bank which at opportune times will prove irresistible." Counsel for the National City Bank held that since there had been no proceedings against the New York institutions, the Attorney-General must not have agreed with his Solicitor-General that there was a violation of the law.

Later Mr. Pecora announced that the committee would make an effort to call former Attorney-General George W. Wickersham to tell why the violation had not been prosecuted.

Inquiry Is Begun Into Mitchell's Tax Return

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Acting on instructions from the Federal Department of Justice, Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, today is beginning an investigation of the 1929 income tax return of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank and its affiliate the National City Company, one of the largest security distributing agencies in the world.

The inquiry is based on Mr. Mitchell's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee last Tuesday that he paid no income tax for 1929, having established a loss of $2,700,000 for tax purposes in his income report that year. This was done, he explained, through the sale of 18,000 shares of National City Bank stock to a member of his family, adding that he bought back the stock later at the same price for which he sold it. Mr. Mitchell admitted that the sale was frankly one of convenience.

"The stock was bought with the idea of making a profit," he said, "but the accumulated loss was so great that I offered and did buy the stock back this year at what I had been paid for it. And I hold that stock today."

Mr. Medalie will inquire into deductions for stock losses made by Mr. Mitchell in his 1929 returns, the investigation to bear upon alleged transference on sales of stock at a loss which resulted in lower income taxes than would otherwise have had to be paid by the seller.

Action against Mr. Mitchell must be taken before March 15 if the Government seeks to collect penalties, the time limitation on these coming under a three-year statute.

ADVERTISING MEN FORM BUSINESS CLUB

A new professional club has added its name to the list of Boston's activities. This is the One O'Clock Club, formed of young men interested in advertising and allied fields and meets every Friday in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Its meetings are devoted to the extension of contact among younger business men.

The group has been meeting informally since last May and through the efforts of Mr. Kendrick W. Diller of Sampson & Murdock Company, has now become an organized club. Its officers include Mr. Diller as president, Mr. Howard G. Sawyer of Wolcott & Holcomb, vice-president; Mr. E. Matthew Hallett of Lincoln & Smith Press, treasurer; Mr. Cory Snow of the Heinn Company, secretary, and Mr. Prescott Winkley of Lavin & Company, publicity director.

GARMENT INDUSTRY PLANS CO-OPERATION

Ratification of the comprehensive plan of coöperation between manufacturers, jobbers and retail stores throughout New England whereby the sale of women's ready-to-wear garments that are made in this section will be increased within the six states has been completed, it was announced today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Wholesale Garment Association of Boston has adopted the plan, involving virtually every large concern of that kind in New England, Mr. Bloomfield was informed today by Mr. Edward N. Marcus of the association. The plan is now in operation and is expected to bring about $9,000,000 annually additional business to the garment makers.

SEA PINES SCHOOL HOLDS CAMP REUNION

The annual camp reunion of the Sea Pines School at "Brewster-on-the-Cape," was held today at the Hotel Puritan in Boston. Miss Faith Bickford, director, and Miss Gladys Parker, associate director, were in charge of the get-together. Lantern slides, showing some of the activities of the camp, were shown.

Counselors and campers discussed plans for the summer camp season, which opens June 29. The Sea Pines estate runs from a broad frontage on the King's Highway back half a mile to the beach, and includes 300 acres of pine groves, rambling paths and winding drives. The shore boundary is approximately 3500 feet, and the camp is situated in a wide clearing among the pines, facing the sea.

SIR WALTER SCOTT HONORED BY FRENCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—President Albert Lebrun headed the list of distinguished French and British officials and diplomats who attended ceremonies here celebrating the Walter Scott centenary.

Tribute to Scott was paid by M. Anatole de Monzie, French Minister of National Education, for France, and by Mr. W. W. McKetchnie, permanent secretary of the Scottish Education Department, for Scotland. The celebrations were held under the auspices of the University of France and the Association France-Grande Bretagne.

Canadian Jobless Aid Costing Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25—"I am of the belief that the individual himself is learning that he must not rely too much on the state, that in such a country as this individuals must be individuals and take advantage of what is here," Mr. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, declared, introducing a measure to continue in force the provisions of the relief act, 1932 until March 31, 1934.

Although aware of the difficulties confronting those in many avocations to find employment he thought that people were coming to draw a line between their responsibility and the responsibility of the state in overcoming their problems. Even though those receiving assistance had increased, he said, unemployment relief was each month costing less and "I am confident that with this gradual turn toward other avocations and improving business conditions it will not be long before granting relief to our citizens will disappear."

Mr. Gordon explained that there were now 1,327,000 men, women and children on relief, and that the cost to the Federal Government during the present fiscal year was $25,000,000, as compared with $44,000,000 last year. Practically all outlay now is for direct relief, public works measures having been largely discontinued.

Western Banker Has New Program To Aid Recovery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—An outspoken young banker from the West—Mr. Marriner S. Eccles of Ogden, Utah—discounted before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday what the Government has done to bring back better times and advocated a program so sweeping that he said it might "frighten those of our people who possess wealth."

Mr. Eccles presented a five-point emergency program, and a future policy calling for:

More equitable distribution of wealth production through a unification of the banking system under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Bank, and a high income and inheritance tax to control capital accumumlation.

National anti-child labor, minimum wage, unemployment and old-age pension laws, and a national planning board to coördinate public and private activities in the economic world.

As a further step, he said all financial issues, private and foreign, should be rigidly controlled by the Government, with this control extended to all transportation and communication facilities.

For immediate measures, Mr. Eccles advocated in his five-point program, direct grant of $500,000,000 to the states for unemployment relief until the end of the year; increasing government funds for public works and self-liquidating projects from $1,500,000,000 to $2,500,000,000.

Refinancing of farm mortgages at lower interest and over longer periods, and adoption of the domestic allotment plan or a similar measure were urged by him to aid agriculture.

His fifth point was permanent settlement of the war debts question, "with cancellation being preferable."

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—"Musicalog." Moses Smith.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review. Bill Williams.
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Talk, Gov. Stanley Wilson of Vermont.
7:15 "Barn Dance" program.
7:45 NBC, Westinghouse Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 Hill Billies; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League program.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavard, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins," sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Studio recital.
7:00 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:15 NBC dance music.
7:30 Studio soloist.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Toady.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile Program; Gus Van; soloists; Olsen Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBC, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo match, Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS, Popular musical programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:45 Local popular program.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Credit and the Farmer," Senator Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota.
10:45-12:00—CBS, Popular programs.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc,303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Promenade Concert.
1:15 "Radio Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:30 Hill Billies.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor, Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Principato Hawaiians.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power program.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, American Choral and Festival Alliance Concert, from Boston Opera House.
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jessie Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Studio soloists.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:15 Neapolitan String Quartet.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, from Berlin.
2:30 NBC, Marimba Band.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Marimba Band.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, James Melton, tenor.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Swift Program; Luella Mellus; quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenner Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Popular vocal program.
10:15 NBC, Rex Chandler's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS and local popular programs.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:30 Dance music; talk, reports; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloist; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Conrad Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS—Polish music.
1:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
1:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor, Casip Gabrilowitsch.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer and the Public"; "Shall I Become a Lawyer?"
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; symphony orchestra.
8:45 Studio music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Tales of the Foreign Legion"; sketch.
11:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

11:45 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: St. John Irvine's "John Ferguson."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
1:15 p. m.—Reception to Capt. Giles C. Stedman of S.S. American Merchant.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Education Association Program, Minneapolis.

MIAMI HONORS ROOSEVELT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25—A telegram 24½ feet long bearing 2400 names inscribed by Miami admirers was mailed to President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, after shots fired in Bayfront Park on Wednesday evening interrupted the welcoming ceremonies.

HERRIOT GUEST OF EDGE

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—The American Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, gave a farewell luncheon for M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, at the American embassy Feb. 24. There were 14 guests from the American colony.

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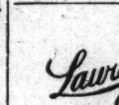

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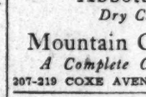

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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CORAL GABLES (Miami) FLA.—Large 3 exposure alcove room with lavatory, private home, residential; transportation; breakfast if desired. 1200 La Mancha Ave. Phone Evergreen 527-R.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Double with twin beds, single, clean, large, airy; pleasant home overlooking lake; conveniently located; kitchen privileges; reasonable prices. 606 So. Olive Ave.

SALESMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER guaranteed quality shoes, 39 years in business, wants salesmen, commission basis; no experience necessary; sales outfit free. Write MASON SHOE MFG. CO., Dept. D-9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SAGINAW—Refined, educated, neat appearing young man, married, desires position; experienced private secretary, stenographer; theatre manager, floorman ladies' apparel establishment; excellent references; location immaterial. HAROLD LUND, 527 Millard St., Saginaw, Mich.

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PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5985.

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WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.). An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Write for details.

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EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER—Must be competent accountant, able to do the work personally and supervise others; reply in own handwriting, giving fullest particulars regarding experience, references, minimum salary expected. Box H-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

SECRETARY and general office worker, medium age; accuracy, good memory and knowledge of correct English essential; reply fully in own handwriting, giving references, experience, salary expected. Box H-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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TO RENT—In very secluded location on top of hill, excellent view, large 6-room brick house about 10 miles from Boston; tile bath with shower, toilet room first floor, sun parlor, basement laundry, 2-car heated garage attached, automatic oil heat, built-in electric refrigerator, continuous hot water; on edge of wood; lots of bird life; $85 a month; will require reliable reference. Box J-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LAKELAND, FLA.—Can accommodate a few guests in lovely private home; pleasant surroundings, spacious grounds; near one of the finest golf courses in state; vegetables, fruits and chickens raised on property. MRS. LOUISE E. BOULTON, Beacon Road.

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REAL New York shown visiting individuals or groups; outstanding cultural features; inquiries solicited. WOODBRIDGE PARKER, National Arts Club (N. Y. C.).

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Comfortable, warm rooms near church; reasonable rates. 197 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE. Com. 9151.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Furnished front room with large closet, $5.00 week. Tel. Circle 9267.

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N. Y. C. (105th St. and B'way)—Large rooms with connecting bath, homelike surroundings; reasonable rent; references. Tel. Clarkson 2-7382.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3377.

SINGLE room with fireplace for gentleman; private home; near subway; references required and given. Kenmore 6293, Boston.

SUNNY, newly furnished room, kitchen privileges, continuous hot water, single house, good location. Columbia 6635, Dorchester, Mass.

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SINGLE man, 5 years high school teacher, 5 years outdoor life in the Maine woods, trustworthy, offers intelligent and diligent service where progress is possible; adaptable, L-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG man, experienced chauffeur, high-school graduate, student of Principia, eager to give services in return for board and very small salary. Call RALPH BUTLER, Kenmore 0039 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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PAINT saleslady, manager, demonstrator (thoroughly experienced), desires position with well-known concern in Hartford, New York or Philadelphia. Write Box E-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

POSITION WANTED as companion, useful maid to lady in hotel apartment; can take complete charge. Write Box C-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG woman trained in secretarial school, operates banking machine, 2 years bank experience. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

A NON-INTERPRETIVE Bible Study class taught by H. L. Browne starts in New York City in March. To this end a pre-view will be given Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 8:15 P. M., Studio 31, 80 W. 40th St., Beaux Arts Bldg. A general outline view of the entire Bible. Public invited. No admission charge.

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YOUNG MAN, Swiss, with teacher's diploma, music, desires position as tutor, or companion; is willing to travel; excellent references. Write to W. LASSER, Heraogstrasse 5, Berne, Switzerland.

POSITION WANTED as companion, useful maid to lady in hotel apartment; can take complete charge. Write Box C-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG woman trained in secretarial school, operates banking machine, 2 years bank experience. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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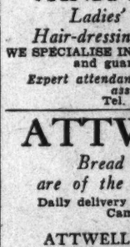

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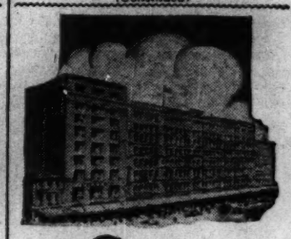

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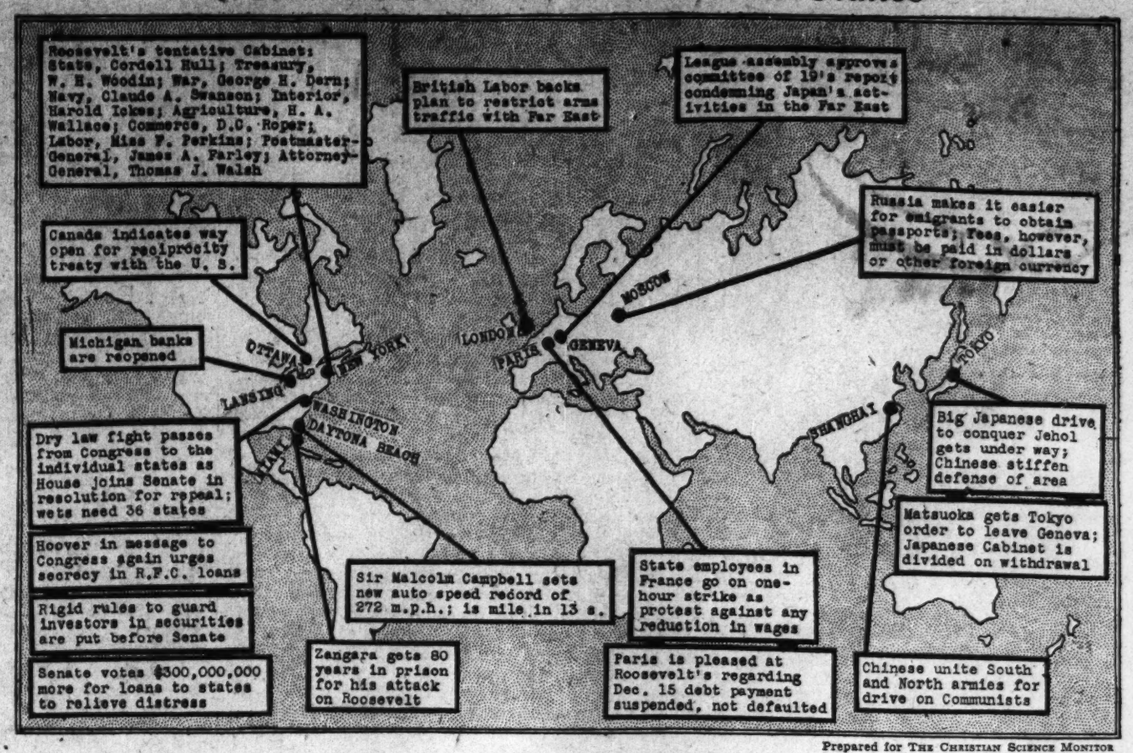
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Word Puzzle No. 5

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt's tentative Cabinet: State, Cordell Hull; Treasury, W. H. Woodin; War, George H. Dern; Navy, Claude A. Swanson; Interior, Harold Ickes; Agriculture, H. A. Wallace; Commerce, D.C. Roper; Labor, Miss F. Perkins; Postmaster-General, James A. Farley; Attorney-General, Thomas J. Walsh
British Labor backs plan to restrict arms traffic with Far East
League assembly approves committee of 19's report condemning Japan's activities in the Far East
Russia makes it easier for emigrants to obtain passports; fees, however, must be paid in dollars or other foreign currency
Canada indicates way open for reciprocity treaty with the U. S.
Michigan banks are reopened
Dry law fight passes from Congress to the individual states as House joins Senate in resolution for repeal; wets need 36 states
Hoover in message to Congress again urges secrecy in R.F.C. loans
Rigid rules to guard investors in securities are put before Senate
Senate votes $300,000,000 more for loans to states to relieve distress
Sir Malcolm Campbell sets new auto speed record of 272 m.p.h.; is mile in 13 s.
Zangara gets 80 years in prison for his attack on Roosevelt
State employees in France go on one-hour strike as protest against any reduction in wages
Paris is pleased at Roosevelt's regarding Dec. 15 debt payment suspended, not defaulted
Big Japanese drive to conquer Jehol gets under way; Chinese stiffen defense of area
Matsuoka gets Tokyo order to leave Geneva; Japanese Cabinet is divided on withdrawal
Chinese unite South and North armies for drive on Communists
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MOSCOW
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
LANSING
WASHINGTON
DAYTONA BEACH

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Cuttlefish

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF you were to insist that you could not "make head nor tail" of this creature, there would be no need for embarrassment. There are times when the squid itself must be in doubt. Of course when it is time to eat that is a different story. But in the matter of locomotion there are three different ways it can progress:

It can crawl along the ocean bottom by means of long tentacles (which in the illustration above are partially hidden in a jet of ink-black fluid just expelled through its funnel); it can swim forward by means of fins (attached to the mantle which in the illustration is not yet covered by the ink-cloud); and it can imitate the movements of a new type of air vehicle still to be perfected, the rocket-plane, which inventors intend shall get its motive power by a series of explosions. This latter method of propulsion sends the animal to the rear at a considerable speed; it is accomplished by taking in water through the folds of the mantle and rapidly forcing it out through the narrow funnel.

Behind the eight tentacles, in the center of which is the mouth, we can see the prominent eye, oval in shape. Two additional arms capable of great extension are used for grasping. On the inner side of the others are rows of suckers. With several of these small "vacuum cups," the animal can adhere to things with great strength.

Is the cuttlefish or squid really a fish? It looks like one, especially when the tentacles are extended forward and are close together. It acts very much like other fish with the same movements and contours of body, and it is propelled forward by movements of the fins. But appearances are deceiving, for the cuttlefish is a mollusk or shellfish related to the clams, oysters, snails and periwinkles. Squids, of course, are highly specialized mollusks as are their closer relatives the argonaut, octopus, and nautilus, but they still possess the telltale horny shell in the shape of an old-fashioned quill pen. This serves to stiffen the creature much as any internal skeleton would. Almost everyone has seen cuttlefish shells in the cages of pet canaries.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the squid is its capacity to squirt "ink," which is stored in an internal sac. The squirting of this ink permits the squid to escape from its pursuers, which lose sight of the prey in the liquid "smoke screen."

In Lighter Vein

The Real Thing

As the lady strolled through the park, two urchins confronted her.

"I say, lady," said the taller of the two, "my brother does fine imitashings. Give 'im a penny and he'll imitate a hen."

"Dear, dear!" smiled the lady. "And what will he do—will he cackle?"

"No," replied the lad with a look of contempt, "'e won't do no cheap imitashings o' that sort. 'E'll eat a worm!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Eh, Watt?

"What kind of current will the new 'electric dollars' of the technocrats circulate on."

"If they are made in Washington, I imagine 'D. C.'"

One at a Time

"John, dear, when we are married we must have many servants."

"You shall have as many as you want—but not all at once."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE one sensible thing to do with a disappointment is to put it out of your mind and think of something cheerful.—MARK TWAIN.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

New, renewed — Avoid the *oo* sound.

Alienated — Four syllables, *ale'-yen-ate-ed* (secondary stress on third syllable; (*a*'s long, *e*'s short). Not *ay'-lih-en-nay-ted.*

Possess—The first *o* is not long; it is clipped short as in connect.

Throughly—Pronounced as spelled, *throo'-ly.*

Separate — The second vowel is sounded as in *sofa, sep'-a-rate.* Avoid *sep'-per-ate.*

Primarily — The accent is on the first syllable only, but the *a* is as in *chaotic, pri'-may-rih-ly.* Not *pri-mare'-a-ly.*

Alias — Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped). Not *ale'-yus.*

Perfecting — Accent preferably on the first syllable.

Isolated—The *i* is long.

"Put on the new man . . ." (Ephesians 4: 24)—Weymouth renders the verse: "And clothe yourselves with that new and better self which has been created to resemble God in the righteousness and holiness which come from the truth."

"The Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people" (Psalms 14: 7) —The Hebrew word translated here "bring back" can also mean to "take back" and so "to remove." The people are brought back to their own country when their captivity is removed, or done away with. Moffatt renders it, "The Eternal restores the fortunes of his people."

"The former conversation" (Ephesians 4: 22)—A more literal rendering of the Greek word *anastrophe* is "way of life, conduct, or behavior" (cf Thayer: Greek Lexicon of the New Testament, page 42).

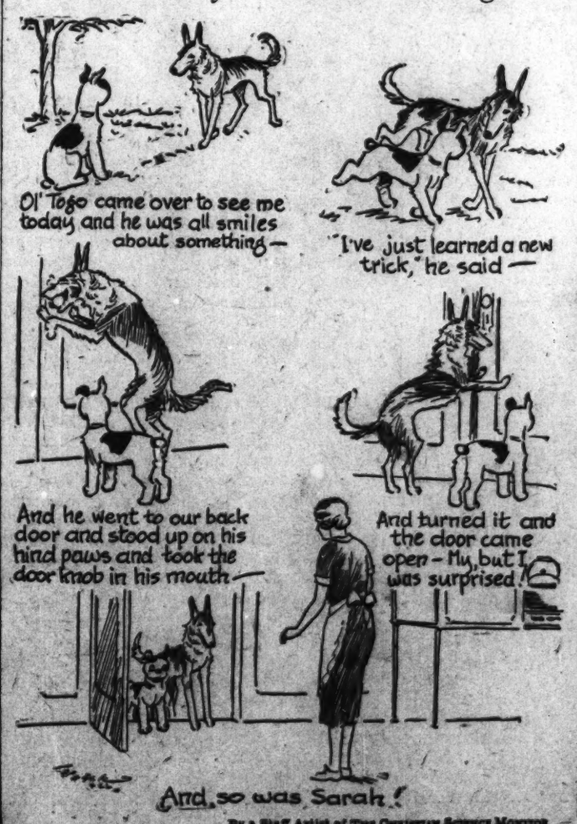
"The new testament" (2 Corinthians 3: 6) — The Greek word *diatheke* has a double meaning: both "testament" (i. e., "will") and "covenant" (cf the Revised Version). The name "Old Testament" (covenant) came to be applied to the Hebrew Bible because of the various covenants which God made with men: with Noah, Abram, Moses, and others; while in Jeremiah 31: 31 and elsewhere there is the prophecy of a New Covenant (testament).

"With open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord" (2 Corinthians 3: 18) — The word rendered "open", is more exactly "unveiled," and the Greek word implies that there has been a veil which is now removed (see Plummer: "International Critical Commentary"). The words which follow may be alternatively translated "reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord."

Moffatt has "We all mirror the glory of the Lord with face unveiled"; and Weymouth renders the verse: "And all of us, with unveiled faces, reflecting like bright mirrors the glory of the Lord, are being transformed into the same likeness, from one degree of holiness to another, even as derived from the Lord the Spirit."

"The last day, that great day of the feast" (John 7: 37)—The feast referred to is clearly the feast of tabernacles (see verse 2). The eighth or last day of the feast fell on the twenty-second of the month Tisri (our October). It is referred to as the "great day" because it was the climax and culmination of the feast.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ol' Togo came over to see me today and he was all smiles about something—
And he went to our back door and stood up on his hind paws and took the door knob in his mouth—
"I've just learned a new trick," he said—
And turned it and the door came open—My, but I was surprised!
And so was Sarah!

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ten Shillings

(Children's Newspaper)

London

A GENTLEMAN in London was stopped in the street one evening by a complete stranger, a well-dressed man, who asked if he might speak to him.

"I am sorry to ask you this," he said, "but I am in great difficulties. I have just discovered that I have been robbed of all my money. I am in the navy, and have to catch a certain train to join my ship. The train goes almost immediately, and if I fail to catch it the consequences will be extremely serious for me. If you could lend me 10 shillings, and give me your address, you would be doing me a great kindness. I will return it in two days."

The other man hesitated. Here, of course, was the old story over again. However, something about the stranger told him that it was worth risking, so, taking a 10-shilling note from his pocket he handed it to him, together with his address, which he scribbled on a leaf from his notebook. This was accepted with many thanks from the stranger, who hastily departed down the road.

Two days after, sure enough, a 10-shilling note was returned by post. But this was not the end. Some months later something else arrived by the post from the same stranger, an invitation to the lender of the 10 shillings to visit the writer's ship at Portsmouth; and the gentleman, rather intrigued by this result of the chance encounter, accepted.

To his surprise, on arriving at the ship, he discovered that the borrower of the 10 shillings was none other than the ship's captain.

"I had no idea you were the captain of the ship," said the Captain's guest.

"Well," the Captain answered, "if it hadn't been for you I never should have been captain. I asked you to come today that you might see the result of your kindness."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

61

The reason why I like you", he said, "Is because you always have been known to have treated your mother so good". I am thankful", she repleid, that although I only am one in among thousands who does this, that you have been kind enough to have mentioned it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Low Finance

THE indictment which has grown against the banking system of the United States gains strength from the Senate inquiry into the National City Bank of New York. Probably nothing that was new to Wall Street has come out of the investigation. The disclosures are among the many that have been bandied about in private for the last three years. They have done their part in undermining public morale. Read in black and white, however, they are astounding. Not only has rumor clothed itself in fact; contrary to rule, fact has proved even worse than rumor.

The story is a labyrinth of high finance. It goes back to the "dance of the millions" that Cuba celebrated in war and post-war years on the basis of fancy sugar prices. The National City Bank became infected. It lent $30,000,000 to Cuban concerns. The bottom fell through sugar in 1920, the price dropping like a plummet in the course of the second half-year from 22½ cents to 3¾ cents. Borrowers could not meet their loans. It is the practice of banks in such circumstances to take over the properties back of loans and to write off the loans. But the National City Bank, in the face of bank examiners' advice, continued to list the frozen loans as assets.

The National City Company now enters the picture. This and the bank are pockets in the same pair of trousers. It was time for this other pocket to be used. Into it, therefore, the bank transferred a $25,000,000 block of its own stock, freshly printed, with instructions to sell it. The stock was peddled throughout the country by an army of salesmen newly graduated from the best colleges. They sold the $25,000,000, which flowed back into National City Bank coffers, thus almost covering the sugar loans. Mr. Ferdinand Pecora did not use too harsh a term in referring to the operation as "a bailing out."

Who bailed out the sugar loans? Of course, the long-suffering public, on whom so many of the mistakes of high finance have been saddled, the public composed of farmers, professional men, clerks, shopkeepers. They handed over their hard-earned dollars for the embossed pieces of paper offered to them by smooth-tongued stock salesmen. The issue having been put over with a bang, more stock was floated. According to the evidence, the industrious company disposed altogether of $650,000,000 of National City Bank stock. Greedy, and incredibly gullible, the public competed for the offerings, until in October, 1929, the stock was being quoted as high as $585, though the dividend was only $4 per $100. Those who bought at this price were getting as little as 0.68 per cent on their money!

Then came the crash. The public went under. Those among them who bought outright have seen all the water squeezed out of the stock. This week it has been selling around $30! Others who raised bank loans to buy these miraculous bits of paper and pledged them as security found themselves answering calls for more funds after every plunge in the market price. When they could pay no more, the banks simply sold the stock for what it would fetch, with great losses to the original "owners."

It is these latter who will be interested in that part of the testimony relating to the bank officers' operations in National City stock. Apparently feeling that there was no limit to the public's gullibility, they, too, bought bank stock, and borrowed money to do so. How did they fare? The bank opened a special fund to "carry" them. It was brought out in the testimony that not more than 5 per cent of these non-interest bearing loans has been repaid. Again the National City Company came in handy. Some of the loans have been trimmed and transferred to the books of this institution. Others have been charged against "undivided profits." The inference is justified that most of these loans are being regarded, if they were not intended, as gifts.

High finance, indeed! So many disclosures of financial "enterprise" have been made of late years that the public has already changed the designation to low finance. But the operation in National City Bank stock was merely one of a series. The bank and the company held joint stock accounts for the acquisition and disposition at a profit of stocks of sundry industrial enterprises. The case of Anaconda Copper has long been a byword in Wall Street. The same stock salesmen disposed of this stock to the same farmers, professional men, clerks, shopkeepers at a figure around $120. Now it is quoted at $7.

One needs only to tell the sordid story for the remedies to leap to the eyes. It should surely not be beyond the wit of the banks themselves to prevent a repetition of this spectacle—and protect their own good name—by putting bank stocks outside the pale of speculation. The gambling in this department of the market was one of the most deplorable features of the boom. In other respects the Government can no longer wait upon banks to do their own house cleaning. It should be goaded into action on the vital subject of bank reform.

The Glass bill now before Congress contains a provision for the divorce of security subsidiaries from commercial banks. Commercial banks should be made to return to commercial banking—the financing of commerce and industry, not stock jobbing. As long as the legislators dilly-dally with bank reform, they will be remiss in the mandate they have received from an indignant population.

A Call to Thinking

"RECENT Social Trends in the United States—the Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends," would have a forbidding and somber sociological sound if it were not for the fact that "social trends" mean the trends of *everybody*. So "social trends" implies, Where is *everybody* going? The implications are personal and individual as well as broadly social—where are you and I going?

The report is a mine of authoritative source material of outstanding significance. It may well prove, as time passes, a major contribution to planned progress versus blind drifting. How we shall control, modify, restrain and direct these observed forces will go far toward writing the next chapters of the American epic.

Countless impressions arise from perusal of this raw material of social progress. Two may be considered briefly here:

First, most of us do not observe to any substantial extent the highly significant changes all about us while they are in progress; we are prone not to realize them until we see the results. How little the busy world, in general, saw the trend which eventually engulfed most of the civilized nations in war. How few, too, were the prophets who foresaw the onset of the current economic debacle, and how little attention the world paid to them.

Any effort like that recently made, to observe, understand and profit from trends while they are in process is of vast importance. No thoughtful person can shut his eyes to the implications of recent trends in population, communication, invention and discovery, education, labor, social welfare, family life, religion, recreation, leisure, government, crime, rural life, law and other aspects of the present social fabric.

Second, the report points out that one of the most important factors of modern life and the future is the different rates at which various phases and fields of development and progress move forward or lag behind. One of the most striking discrepancies is the lag between the new conditions brought by the machine and social adaptation thereto. It is not to be expected that developments on the wide front can ever be synchronized or even substantially standardized, yet they must somehow be brought into closer relationship.

The need of better integration of skills, forces and purposes in various fields of human interest and activity—government, economics, invention, family life—stands out boldly in the report. It seems clear that workers in the countless special fields must not only be competent specialists, but, if they are to lead men into richer and securer living, must familiarize themselves to a reasonable degree with projects, purposes and trends in other fields; for, after all, the aim is rounded, integrated progress. Each segment must fit into the whole. How to achieve this result may prove the supreme challenge to the social statesman of the future.

Said the President's investigators:

> The progressive confusion created in men's minds by the bewildering sweep of events . . . must find its counterpart in the progressive clarification of men's thinking and feeling in their reorientation to the meaning of the new trends.

A call to thinking! There is both reason and hope in such a call.

On the Inner Stage

"ALL the world's a stage" and all nations players in the current drama, nationalism versus internationalism. The stage is large and all eyes are focused upon the political foreground, where the League of Nations plays the lead against nationalism. Although action there rapidly nears a denouement in the Manchurian situation, it must not wholly divert attention from the inner stage with its economic performers.

Outstanding among the latter is the International Labor Organization. Its rôle was cast in 1919 and its cue given in the preamble to Part 13 of the Versailles treaty. There it was asserted that universal peace could be established only on social justice, and to attain that end labor conditions must be improved, as, for example, the regulation of hours of work, prevention of unemployment, provision of an adequate living wage. To promote these objects the permanent International Labor Organization was set up.

Now, as never before, the peoples of the world are finding that a condition of labor unrest in one country cannot be considered a purely national problem, nor can it be solved on a national basis. A strike for higher wages and shorter hours in Canadian coal mines, for instance, cannot be satisfactorily settled without reference to the labor situation in Welsh mines. If increased wages necessitate a rise in the price of Canadian coal, it may mean that imported Welsh coal can undersell the home product. Demand for the latter will decline, unemployment follow and still greater unrest ensue. So it is with a majority of industries the world over.

Reduction of individual hours of work as a means of facilitating the employment of more workers, prohibition of night work for women, abolition of child labor, are admittedly desirable steps toward improved industrial standards. But here again national remedies are ineffectual. Nations can afford to take these steps only when their neighbors are willing to go with them. The International Labor Organization is one means of expediting this march.

It provides common ground upon which neighbor states may pool their information and their efforts. Governments, employers and workers, all are represented. The end in view is an international code of labor standards, and this code is gradually being built up in the form of conventions adopted by the International Labor Conferences and submitted to the nations for ratification. When individual governments accept these conventions, they undertake to enact domestic laws to put their provisions into practice. The continuous research carried on by the organization makes the labor office the greatest source of information on economic conditions and statistics the world has ever had.

Last month a preparatory conference on the forty-hour week as a measure to reduce unemployment was held, and its conclusions will be submitted to the 1933 session of the International Labor Conference in May with a view to the adoption of concerted measures. At this time of unprecedented unemployment the organization could be occupied with no problem of more vital concern to more individuals and nations.

The world may well congratulate itself on the possession of an institution equipped to tackle such a problem upon the international plane. But greater public interest and intelligent support is needed to harness the potentialities of this great international instrument to the service of industrial peace. Interest should be the keener since political peace is so largely dependent on industrial peace. A little more applause judiciously directed toward the inner stage may speed up the performance.

Getting His Goat

LET not the serious-minded reader jump to hasty conclusion that this caption indicates undue and careless levity. Cultured ears that shrink before the rude impact of all idiom that smacks of slang are hereby reassured.

The expression, in this instance, is no idle vernacular intended to connote the raising of wrath, righteous or otherwise. The goat in question is no abstraction, but a very active ruminant quadruped whose example may affect an economic issue and make two goatherds grow where only one grew before.

Bonndorf, a village in Hungary, is feting these days a heroine answering to whatever the Magyar equivalent of "Nanny" may be. It seems that even in that romantic land where the Romany dances to the rhythmic cadence of rhapsodic song the prosaic process of foreclosure, alas, is not unknown. A chattel mortgage sale was under way the other day in Bonndorf and the goat was listed among the chattels. The court officer in charge carelessly left the sale papers lying round and, with equal carelessness, Nanny ate them up—whereupon the proceedings interested her no more and the sale was off, at least until some other day.

The action of that Magyar goat may easily have far-reaching consequences. It may recommend itself to American midwestern farmers as a gentler method of stopping foreclosure proceedings than those sometimes recently adopted. And in Texas the Nanny-raising industry may receive a sudden spurt as a multitude of mortgagors each hastens to get his goat. So true it is that one chew of paper makes the whole world grin.

For One More "R"

A BOLD man he who twists a lion's tail. But what is one to say of an educator who fears not to tread upon the tails—and all of them at once—of the Three R's? Mr. Harold Nudd, who spoke before the Society of Ethical Culture in New York the other day, is reported to have displayed such temerity.

If "seeing it in the papers" is believing, then verily Mr. Nudd has found a way to consign readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic to a minor rôle in education. Here's how he does it:

> If social morale is most important, then the things that produce it are most important. So the things that some look on as fads and frills become of prime importance, such as music, art and recreation. . . . A good penman might become a forger, and one taught to calculate well might use his knowledge as an embezzler.

Now experience has shown that the knowledge of how to write one's own name does not always prevent one from writing someone else's, and that a knowledge of arithmetic is not always devoted to achieving the right answer to a column of figures. But whether less emphasis on the Three R's will clear the moral atmosphere may be termed an academic question.

No doubt some children, hearing of Mr. Nudd's challenge to their old adversaries, will proclaim him childhood's champion. But they should not be too hasty. They should reflect upon the likelihood that, should he slay the three tailed dragons, children might have fewer sums to do but more scales to practice!

Seriously, though, discussions as to how education may develop social morale serve to call attention to one of society's greatest needs. Learning for learning's sake, or education which aims merely to equip the child to hold his own in a competitive world, has been found of itself insufficient. Educators who recognize this are preparing public thought for an important forward step.

Perhaps it is not less of the Three R's, but an addition of a fourth, that holds out most hope for a better educational system. And that fourth is that practical religion of the golden rule, without which neither reading, writing and arithmetic, nor music, art and recreation can yield their best fruits to the individual or society.

Editorial Notes

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for India, tells the House of Commons why Mahatma Gandhi is still held as a prisoner. In Poona jail he is civil and obedient. If freed it is felt he would be certain to lead a new civil disobedience campaign. Thus, in or out of jail, the Mahatma appears to be civil, but the point involved is obedience.

The jig-saw puzzle craze is said to be now at the very top of its rage in the United States. Some call the merry game a waste of time, but others maintain that it shows the wholesome mood of the people to gather up the pieces of things and make as much out of them as possible.

A German inventor has designed a radio walking stick which is thrust into the ground in order that its possessor may listen in. A convenient way to keep one's ear to the ground.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

IN THESE days, when there seems to be little light or leading in the world, some Britons have a fellow feeling for Elijah the prophet, who was "jealous for the Lord God of hosts." Not in the press, for it is smitten with blindness, nor in the mouths of statesmen, financiers or economists can one find what these Britons hold to be the truth. Only in quiet corners do they tell each other their thoughts, and cast about for means of making them plainly heard. Yet even in such places doubt assails them: Do the people, do the governments of the nations know enough of the truth to understand it should they hear it?

In 1915 and 1916, when feeling about strategy and tactics ran high, it was a current saying that war is much too serious a business to be intrusted to soldiers. The soldiers had certainly bungled it badly; and it was not until the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918 that civilian common sense could make headway against military pedantry. The Prince of Wales, in a broadcast address, recently compared the present world crisis to the war, and treated it not as a disaster but as an opportunity to show the stuff we are made of. He urged all Britons personally to tackle such aspects and effects of the crisis as might come within their own spheres of action, and to do, as man to man or woman to woman, what might in them lie to mitigate its hardships and remove its causes.

The Prince spoke especially of unemployment, of the wastage of human effort, the loss of skill, the lack of social fitness which it entails; but to me it seems that his words have a wider than any personal or even national appeal. If the world crisis be looked upon and handled as an opportunity, not bemoaned as a catastrophe, ways, hitherto unthought of, may be found to get over and out of it.

The bandying of financial and economic statements upon war debts between Great Britain and America helps but little. Sometimes it does positive harm. There is nothing like an unaccepted argument to arouse hostility. Unwillingness to swallow logic that logicians think unanswerable, is apt to bring in its train charges of stupidity or bad faith. Nor is advice to "put yourself in the other fellow's place and try to see his point of view" much more useful. It presupposes readiness to share the other fellow's view, once it has been seen, and to give up one's own.

"Is there no voice that can reach the Middle West?" asked recently the talented daughter of a famous British Prime Minister. "The voice must first speak the language of the Middle West," I answered, "and how many people are there in Great Britain who can even stammer that language?"

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." The words have a familiar ring. Charity toward whom? Each nation wants charity for itself; or, in the case of the United States, release from burdens which charity toward others would presumably involve. So, even on a basis of "enlightened selfishness," the charity cock won't fight. What then?

The war was demonstrably too serious a business to be intrusted wholly to soldiers. Is not the world crisis too serious a business to be intrusted altogether to economists, financiers and such like? I think it is; and this is why, *in present conditions*, the prospect of a World Economic Conference leaves the cockles of my heart unwarmed. Just as good poetry is a safer guide to the inner truth of things than are all the learned history books that have ever been written, so I believe would a philosopher of insight, with a dash of the poet in him, be swifter to find a cure for the world's ills than all the bankers, politicians and economic pundits taken together.

The world is very sick—sick of hope deferred. Years ago the nations fought, some of them to make it "safe for democracy," others to make it safe for peace. They set up a League of Nations. Well-meaning folk bowed down before it, crying "This be thy god, O mankind." Doubters turned their backs upon it and left it to shift for itself. None remembered a few wise words which Mr. Lloyd George spoke during the Paris Peace Conference, at its opening sitting on March 18, 1919: "The League of Nations is within you, here and now. It must be in our hearts. Let us work quickly and well."

Mr. Lloyd George, to do him justice, took the lead in forgetfulness. For three years, and more, his support of the League of Nations was meager. At times he seemed positively to dislike it, and it had to be defended against him. What he and others failed to see was that they had given the peoples of the world a great ideal, a hope of progress in constructive peace, a charm against the blandishments of Bolshevism, a safeguard from political and social reaction, a lofty aim to be striven for and won.

Nor did they pause to think that chaos and disaster might follow hard upon the heels of disillusionment. Now that chaos and disaster have befallen them or their successors, they begin dimly to remember. They have not yet grasped what the sequel to utter disillusionment may be.

Utter disillusionment is near at hand. It would come should Japan "get away with" her onslaught upon China, unrebuked and unpunished; should the Disarmament Conference thereafter break down, as break down it would; should the World Economic Conference end in hopeless wrangling or fail to meet because war debts could not be settled, and should Germany return, in morose defiance, to wallowing in the mire of armaments. Every thoughtful observer of world tendencies knows this; yet, in Europe, no responsible voice is raised in admonition.

What of the United States? During the past year it has given the only leadership worth speaking of. The "Stimson Doctrine" of January 7, 1932, was something more than a noble gesture. Mr. Walter Lippman is right to call it "not a fancy bit of idealism but the inevitable outcome of the logic of the situation." It engendered the League Resolution of March 11, from which not even Great Britain has dared to run completely away. On August 8 it was followed by the Secretary of State's far weightier and more pregnant address to the New York Council of Foreign Relations, out of which came whatever is good in the French disarmament plan. In thought and speech, at any rate, the United States has deserved well of the world. What about future deeds?

I am an Englishman writing a "diary," not a statesman, economist or financier. A diary may record things done or experienced, notes upon people and events. Yet to it may, at times, be confided hopes and dreams. So I set down my dream of what the United States might do to give new hope to the nations, if its leaders were as I would have them be.

It would dismiss as irrelevant for the time being, all the talk about war debts being owed or not owed, all the disquisitions upon the impossibility of paying them save in gold, goods or services, all the maneuverings round the gold standard and the sterling block, and would ask its debtors simply, *and publicly*, whether they were prepared, once for all, to take their stand firmly upon the "Stimson Doctrine," the Kellogg pact as interpreted on August 8 and, as regards the members of the League of Nations, upon the Covenant of that institution. If so, their debts would be dealt with as they themselves had dealt with German reparations at Lausanne. If not, they might default at their peril, and bear the odium of defaulters.

In other words, I would have the United States offer to buy, for the price of the debts that are owed to it, a priceless boon for itself and for the world—the chance of saving a great ideal, the possibility of disarmament, and the certainty that whoso is now or may henceforth be faithless to the Kellogg pact and League Covenant shall be branded and treated as a traitor to mankind.

Notes from German Cities

Flag Returns To Regiment

A RECENT decision of the French League of War Veterans to take the initiative in a movement for the return to its former owners of a German battalion flag captured in the World War finds an appreciative echo throughout this country. This flag, now standing in the "Salle de la Grande Guerre" in the Dôme des Invalides in Paris was found at St. Leonhard Marne in 1920. According to the inscription in the Dôme, it is the battalion flag of the Third Infantry Regiment of the Guards, the regiment of President von Hindenburg, but certain German authorities maintain that it belongs to the Second Regiment. The flag was lost after the retreat from the Marne, in a short advance which the Germans made on September 13, 1914, northeast of Rheims. The French war veterans, it is reported, intend to intrust a special delegation with the duty of coming to Berlin and delivering the flag to President von Hindenburg in person. At the same time, they hope to establish a closer connection with the German war veterans and to arrange a demonstration on behalf of Franco-German understanding.

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Canned Talk Kept on File

Berlin business men may be able to ask their secretaries to extract last Thursday's telephone conversations from the files just as readily as they now ask for a copy of a letter or memorandum. Lifting to his ear a telephone device which is only slightly larger than the standard "French phone," the speaker will proceed in the usual manner. But through an extra cord, leading to an electric recording apparatus, both parts of the conversation will be transcribed upon a phonograph record. The technical problem was to arrange the device so that no electrical connections were made to disturb the regular telephone. It was solved by designing little pickup microphones—one to fit against the mouthpiece and the other against the receiver of the telephone without interfering with its ordinary operation.

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Prehistoric Cake Cutters

How did the "Heidelberg Man" cut himself a piece of cake 600,000 or 700,000 years ago? Ethnologists have deduced a great deal from the study of his jawbone discovered in Mauer, near Heidelberg, some decades ago. But until recently there could be no answer to many other questions, even if the savants had asked it. For there was no evidence of the sort of tools made by this original inhabitant of the region, which is now Germany. The director of the Mainz Museum of Natural History, however, reports the discovery of two knife-shaped tools in the Mosbach sand deposits from the Main and Rhine—the same stratum from which came the initial evidence of what many hold to be the "oldest known man." The knives were fashioned from elephant and wild horse bones. They have been included in the Mainz Museum collections.

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Radio Drama School Opens

Engineers who work with graph and formula to enable the faintest whisper to be heard over the radio are now to be accompanied in their labors by experts who will see to it that the whisper comes at just the right moment to delight the unseen audience. In Berlin a school for the "Plays of the Air" has been established to specialize in the study and teaching of radio drama. Broadcasting specialists have pointed out that technical developments were outdistancing certain phases of "microphone technique." Special studies were being made of music and the presentation of numbers ranging from symphony concerts to the single notes of a soprano. Radio announcing and the preparation of news material for broadcasting purposes was also subjected to intensive research. But the development of the spoken play as a medium particularly suited to radio presentation had been left until recent days. Radio experts and the association of German Concert and Lecture Artists now are to combine in study to increase the art of the "invisible" drama.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Better Outlook for Shipbuilding

IT IS frequently forgotten that scarcely three years ago most of the world tonnage was fully occupied and that the figure for idle tonnage was negligible. Even a 10 per cent improvement in world trade would set nearly all the idle ships moving, and it is surprising how rapidly tonnage could be absorbed.

During the last three months there has been a reduction in laid-up British tonnage of 325,000 tons gross. This is about 10 per cent of the total of idle tonnage three months ago, or 15 per cent of the idle tonnage if we exclude vessels more than twenty years old. He would be an optimist who considered that much of the twenty-year-old tonnage will ever go to sea again in competition with modern vessels which can operate at costs ranging from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of those of these old ships.

We may therefore deduce the notable fact that all the reasonably economic tonnage now idle will be absorbed within about eighteen months at the present rate of progress. And it cannot be objected that the last three months have seen a very notable increase in world trade. It has been quite moderate, and the rate of increase is certainly unlikely to be any lower during the next year. . . .

This examination leads to the conclusion that a distinct revival in shipbuilding, more particularly cargo shipbuilding, is much nearer than is generally imagined. —*The Motor Ship* (London).